Christmas Number

THE CHINA WEEKLY

REVIEW

Settlement of the C.E.R. Controversy

Nanking Faces Another Critical Situation

EDITORIAL

Shanghai: Christmas Shopper's Paradise, by M. C. P.—Criticism of the Chinese Press, by W. Y. Ma—Nelson Johnson, The Red-Haired Minister to China—South-Sea "Fairy-Tales", by Marc T. Greene—The Gest Chinese Research Library, by Berthold Laufer—China Denounces Extraterritoriality, by Wilbur Burton.

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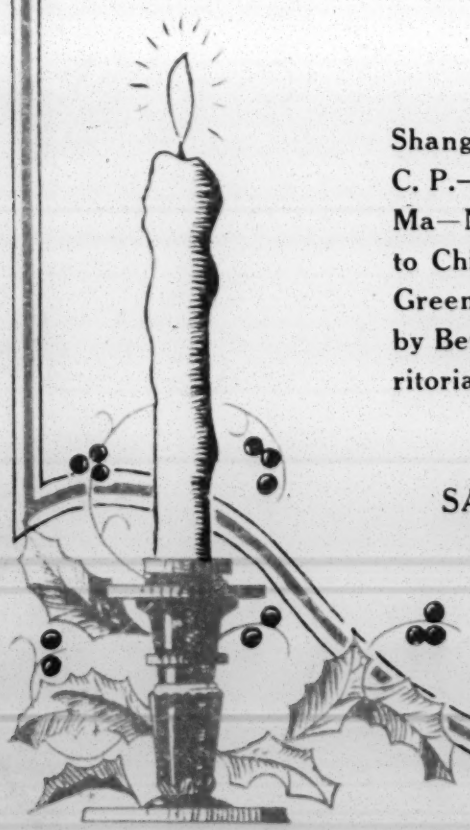

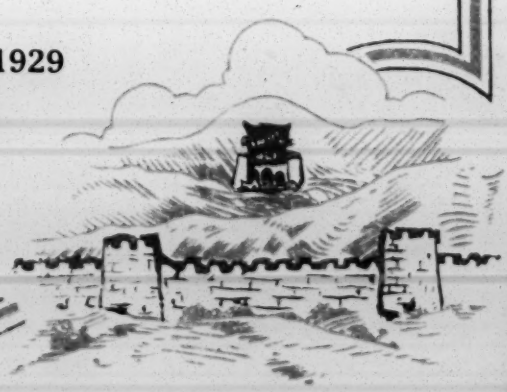

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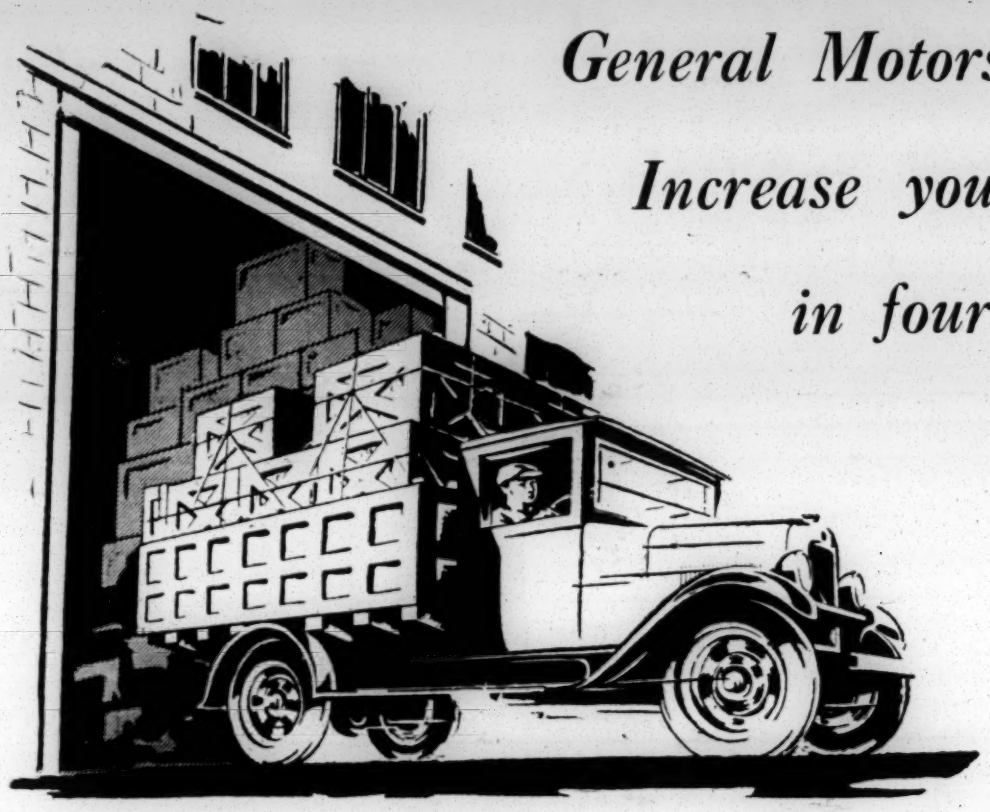

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12	13	14	PRES. MCKINLEY To H'kong & Manila 15	16	PRES. JACKSON To San Francisco 17 and Los Angeles via Honolulu	18
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Formerly Millard's Review

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SETTLEMENT OF THE C. E. R. CONTROVERSY

IF THE REPORTS from Moscow are correct it would seem that China has suffered a serious defeat over the Chinese Eastern Railway controversy, the report stating that while China and the U. S. S. R. had signed a preliminary agreement providing for a reorganization of the railway in accordance with the 1924 agreements, that the Russians had insisted upon the re-appointment of the dismissed manager, A. I. Emshanoff and vice-manager A. A. Eissymont. The telegram from Moscow indicated that these men were to be given other positions, probably meaning that they were to be members of the Board of Directors. If China is forced to accept this, as the Moscow telegram indicated, it will be considered a Soviet victory in Manchuria, for there is little question but what Messrs. Emshanoff and Eissymont were largely responsible for the abuses of authority to which the Chinese continuously have objected. The Chinese, of course, have suffered a defeat in this question, an inevitable outcome in view of the deplorable conditions existing throughout the country. Obviously it could not be expected three Chinese provinces, Kirin, Fengtien and Heilungkiang, would be able to fight the entire Russian nation. In China's early conflicts with Russia, the southern and central provinces always bore the brunt of the fight, one of the important battles of the eighteenth century on the Amur having been won by Fukienese troops. But this time the National Government was prevented from sending any help, aside from some financial assistance, because all the enemies of the Central Government took advantage of the Russian attack to stage a general war against the government. In most countries a serious foreign conflict affecting fundamental issues usually has the effect of uniting all interests against the foreign foe: but in this case the Soviet military attack on the Manchurian border had an exactly opposite effect upon Chinese domestic politics. Instead of uniting against the foreign invader, all domestic enemies of the government took advantage of the opportunity and assisted the Russians in defeating China. All will of course disavow this allegation, but the facts stand that China could have won out on the C. E. R. question had it not been for the domestic trouble south of the Great Wall.

In view of this situation China had no other course than to accept the Soviet demands which

may be even worse than the news reports indicate. The Nanking Foreign Relations Committee of the Political Council, on Saturday, Dec. 7, approved the preliminary agreement which had been signed on China's behalf by Tsai Yu-sheng, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Harbin, and while the text of the telegram announcing the terms which Nanking received from Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, was not disclosed, it is understood that each side had agreed faithfully to observe the terms of the 1924 agreements with the details to be worked out later at a formal conference. In addition, Nanking approved the appointment of Tsai Yu-sheng as China's chief delegate to the forthcoming conference. On the face of things this indicates not only a Soviet victory, but also a victory for the old-guard or reactionary faction in Manchuria. Mr. Tsai is an appointee of Gen. Chang Tso-hsiang, the tupan of Kirin province, a reactionary official who has been an opponent of political and diplomatic progress in Manchuria for many years and who probably would rather make a deal with Soviet Russia that would be detrimental to Chinese national interests than take any action that would adversely affect his own personal interests. The Soviet realized this situation all long and concentrated their military attacks, particularly air-bombing activities in such a manner as to bring Chang Tso-hsiang quickly to terms. It was stated in Harbin that every time the Soviet airplanes dropped a bomb or destroyed a piece of property in Manchuria that General Tso-hsiang immediately could feel the effect on his bank-account. China might have overcome this situation had there been unity in the rest of the country, but since there was the worst sort of dis-unity, it was inevitable that the Soviet should win.

What the effect of a Soviet victory in North Manchuria will be is impossible to forecast at this time. Articles dealing with the situation in that region which have appeared in *The Review* recently have indicated quite clearly that there is little difference in present-day Soviet policy from that pursued by czarist Russia. The action of the Red troops, guerilla bands, bombing planes and terrorists along the border is bound to have the effect of driving Chinese immigration away from the frontier districts, thus leaving these rich regions open to Soviet exploitation. The destruction of the Chinese fleet on the Amur and Sungari rivers leaves Russia in control of these two important trade arteries which previously were shared on a fifty-fifty basis. The Soviet action in arming the Mongols plus Soviet military activities in the Barga district may have the ultimate effect of splitting that important section of Heilungkiang province off and uniting it with Outer Mongolia which already is controlled from Moscow. Had the Chinese won out on the C. E. R. issue, it would have simplified the so-called Manchurian question, but a Soviet victory will further add to the complications because a menacing Russia in North Manchuria will balance a menacing Japan in South Manchuria, thus making it more difficult for the Chinese to establish their authority in that region. Also it will have the effect of accentuating the rivalry between Japan and Russia which may take the form of a war or a peaceful division of spoils, either extremely detrimental to China. In which connection it was significant that Japan refused to associate herself with the recent notes which America and practically all other nations sent to China and Russia on the basis of violation of the Kellogg anti-war treaty.

Nanking Faces Another Critical Situation

WHILE President Chiang Kai-shek's statement issued on the afternoon of Sunday, December 8, had a somewhat reassuring effect, there was no denying the fact that Nanking received a serious scare as a result of the rebellion of Gen. Shih Yu-shan's troops in northern Kiangsu and Anhwei which occurred on the afternoon and night of Monday, Dec. 2. Then on top of the rebellion of Gen. Shih's troops, which occurred at the town of Pukow, directly across the Yangtsze River from Nanking, there occurred the less serious, but more alarming rebellion of a portion of the supposedly loyal Fifth Brigade. It was this latter revolt which gave Nanking its worst fright in more than two years for the revolters cut the railway at Changchow about midway between Shanghai and Nanking, resulting in a disruption of traffic for several hours. As a result of these two revolts, which had the effect of isolating Nanking from the standpoint of rail transportation, the residents of the city, Chinese as well as foreign, suffered a distinct fright which was quickly translated into action in the form of a wholesale evacuation by steamer to Shanghai. The foreign residents of Nanking, including probably 200 women and children, remembering the incidents of March, 1927, when communistically inclined Chinese troops staged on orgy of looting, burning and outrages against foreigners, immediately made preparations for getting out. A meeting of the Nanking consular body was held on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 7 to discuss the situation and while it was realized that the situation was serious, it was not thought necessary to advise the foreign residents, particularly women and children to get out. The meeting of the Consular Body, however, was scarcely over before news was received of the cutting of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway which occurred at about 4 o'clock the same afternoon. The consuls then decided to advise the foreign women and children to go to Shanghai and notices were issued to this effect early on the morning of December 8 and so well had the preparations been made that practically all of the foreign women and children were able to get away the same afternoon, by means of boats to Shanghai. The local arrangements were handled through civilian committees working in cooperation with the foreign consular authorities. And in addition to the foreigners, several hundred Chinese women and children also took advantage of the available transportation and likewise departed for Shanghai. Chinese officialdom, perhaps better advised regarding the actual situation than were the foreigners, decided to stand pat and see the thing through. This was especially true of the wives and families of cabinet officials who remained in the city

throughout the temporary crisis, despite the circulation of the wildest rumors including an alleged attempt to induce Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to resign and another rumor that he had to decided to withdraw his army to Hangchow and fight it out.

Gen. Chiang's statement issued on the afternoon of Dec. 8 had a reassuring effect for he declared his intention of remaining on the job and fighting it out "so long as there was a loyal soldier left in the country." While admitting the seriousness of the situation caused by the rebellions of Shih Yu-shan's troops in northern Kiangsu and Anhwei and the rebellion of Gen. Tang Shen-chih's forces in Honan, he stated that the local military situation was well in hand and there was no immediate danger to the Capital. "To retire now," declared the Prsident, "would only play into the hands of the reactionaries, communists and Peiyang militarists who would plunge the Republic into still greater confusion and disaster." He then asked the country to be patient and endure the suffering a while longer and promised that when peace and unity had been restored, he would see that party affairs and national politics were fundamentally readjusted. He also announced that the minor rebellion on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway which had been instigated by some troops which had formerly been under Lai Shu-huang, who had been executed for disloyalty sometime ago, had been restored and railway communication between Shanghai and the Capital had been restored. In addition to this statement, Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced that the conference on the Shanghai Provisional Court question would be held in Nanking as scheduled and that the foreign delegates would arrive in Nanking on the morning of Monday, Dec. 9 to begin their discussions. In reference to the matter of the safety of foreign residents, Dr. Wang stated his belief that there was no immediate danger due to the fact that there were no large bodies of hostile troops in the immediate vicinity of the Capital, but in the event foreign women and children desired to depart for Shanghai, the Government would place no restrictions whatever upon their departure and would provide police protection for their property during their absence until the present trouble was adjusted.

It is yet too early to estimate the extent or seriousness of the latest rebellions against the government. As for Gen. Tang Shen-chih, it is thought in Nanking that he only is interested in regaining possession of his old territories in Hupeh and Hunan, including Hankow, and will not attempt to stage a drive on Nanking. It is not thought he is cooperating with the Kuomin-chun, except from the standpoint that he is "agin" the government and is looking for territory. As to the activities of Gen. Shih Yu-shan, recently appointed chairman of the Anhwei provincial government, it is not yet clear what his intentions are, despite the issuance of his circular telegram attacking the government and making the usual charges of corruption and mal-administration. By some it is thought that Gen. Chiang Kai shek may have made a mistake in ordering a considerable portion of Gen. Shih's troops (stationed at Pukow) to Canton. All of these troops, formerly under Feng Yu hsiang, are natives of inland provinces, hence did not look with favor upon a sea trip to a distant part of the country. Immediately after receiving orders to proceed to Canton, rumors were circulated among the troops that the real purpose of the government was to get them aboard ships where they could be disarmed. Whether this was accurate or not is unknown, but in influential circles in Nanking there is a strong suspicion that Gen. Shih was actually plotting to seize the capital; that Gen. Chiang discovered the plot and took steps to prevent the occupation of the Capital by ordering the Fifth Division from Shanghai to Nanking. As the situation now stands, Shih's troops are concentrated in the vicinity of Pengpu, north of Nanking on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, while a considerable number of loyal troops are in occupation of Pukow and the adjacent territory as far north as the town of Wuyi, about thirty miles north of Nanking.

Perhaps the most disconcerting element in the entire situation is due to the character of the opposition to the Central Government and a belief that the overturn of the government would only result in another prolonged period of chaos. The present forces opposing the Government include political elements ranging all the way from extreme communists to reactionary northern militarists who were kicked out of Peiping a dozen years ago. While it appears that these various elements may have patched up some kind of a temporary alliance based upon their common desire to destroy the central government it could only result in another extended period of anarchy due to the fact that none of the opposition leaders could agree upon any single individual or interest to head a new regime.

While news reaching here late in the week seemed to support the belief that the degree of the uncertainty of Nanking's position had at first been exaggerated, it is impossible to foretell how far-reaching in its ultimate consequences may be the revolt of Tang Seng-chi and Shih Yu-san. Much, it is believed in official circles, depends upon the outcome of the war at present being waged in the vicinity of Canton, where the rebel "Ironsides" division of General Chang Fah-kwei is reported to have taken the city of Sunkai, about 19 miles from the Kwangtung capital and is now attacking the city's suburb in the White Cloud Mountains.

The development of active aggressions against the Nanking regime from the rebels of central China is materializing somewhat slower than it earlier appeared would be the case, although troops of General Tang Seng-chi, whose headquarters are in Chengchow, Honan, are said to be moving southward with the intention of occupying the Wuhan area, which comprises the triple cities of Hankow, Wuchang and Hangyang. Chiang Kai-shek against whom most of the attacks and proclamations of the rebel generals have been directed, appears unwavering in his determination to carry on, and attempt to suppress all opposition, announcing on Tuesday that he expects fully to defend the Wuhan area against the rebels, the two government divisions distributed in Hankow and vicinity not being recalled to Nanking as at first decided. There appears a possibility of the dissipation of the force of the what seemed over the week end to be an almost united front against Nanking, from the usual cause of the rebels' failure to reach an understanding among themselves. General Ho Chen, Governor of Hunan Province, who was expected to side with the plotters, has announced his loyalty to Nanking and is not sending troops into Wuhan, as was at first rumored, while Governor Chen Tao-yuan of Shantung whose attitude was doubtful, appears to have definitely declared himself in support of Chiang Kai-shek and has voiced an intention of moving troops against the rebels of General (Governor) Shih Yu-san of Anhwei. Tang Seng-chi cannot count upon aid from General (Governor) Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi, who though apparently dissatisfied with certain phases of the Nanking regime, has expressed his disapproval of the circular telegrams issued by Tang and "38 other generals" denouncing Chiang Kai-shek. In any event it is unlikely that Yen

will actively engage in warfare. The situation in Honan itself appears to be shaping more in the favor of Chiang Kai-shek, for while it was at first rumored that all the government troops in that province had allied with the rebel Tang, it was later learned that a number of minor officers had united against him, had elected General Yang Chieh as their Commander-in-Chief "to replace the traitor to the party, Tang Sheng-chih." General Yang Chieh's troops already are reported to have clashed with the rebel units of General Tang, south of the town of Hsuchang in southern Honan. This is a development which may considerably delay the march on Wuhan, as Tang will be required to direct his attention toward the subjection of these loyalists before he can make a concentration movement in the direction of Hankow.

On Tuesday Chiang Kai-shek issued a manifesto to all the soldiers of the National armies, calling for support in the present crisis caused by the revolt of Tang Seng-chi. He declared the "present government is the reward of 40 years of struggle and sacrifice," and called upon all loyal followers of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen to "follow the dictates of patriot hearts" and preserve "this costly fruit of victory." He continued:

"I am mindful of the humiliations and trials suffered upon our late leader and in the same spirit that he approached his purpose I am resolved not to retreat in the face of difficulties." Chiang assured his soldiers in this manifesto, as well as listeners at the weekly memorial Services at the State Council, that anxiety over the present situation was due to an over-estimation of the strength of the rebels of Tang Seng-chi, and he declared General (Governor) Shih Yu-san himself was loyal to the government, but had simply lost control of a portion of his troops. "He has already wired to me explaining his position," Chiang declared.

A report from the *Review's* correspondent at Nanking on Wednesday summarized the standing of Chiang's troops, as follows:

"General Chiang Kai-shek now has 50,000 allegedly loyal soldiers supporting the Central Government in the vicinity of Nanking, creating, at least temporarily, stable conditions here. The future of the Nanking regime, however, is believed to depend upon the outcome of the fighting at Canton, where the Government is supposed to have ten divisions of loyal troops, two divisions and one brigade under General Ho Ying-ching having recently arrived from Nanking. Chiang Kai-shek now has 30,000 loyal troops stationed on the north bank of the Yangtse River, near Pukow, opposite Nanking, commanded by Generals Feng Ti-pei and Ku Chu-tung, who are considered dependable. Advance regiments are reported to have proceeded along the Tsinpu Railway toward Pengpu, where the rebel troops of General Shih Yu-san are entrenched and blocking transportation."

Actual fighting in middle China, up till the time this was written, Wednesday noon, except for alleged encounters in Honan, has been confined to the region north of Wuyih, about thirty miles from Pukow on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, between the troops of General Shih Yu-san and the 30,000 loyal Nanking soldiers holding their position at this point. On Wednesday it was reported that a general offensive against the government divisions at Chuchow, in Anhwei near the Kiangsu border, had been launched by the rebels. Airplanes, it was declared, finally succeeded in driving back the attackers, after the government forces had suffered heavy losses. Numbers of wounded were reported to have arrived in Nanking from the front.

Meanwhile the position of Chen Chi-tang's defenses of the Canton Government are believed to have suffered a severe setback. The *Review's* correspondent in Hongkong wired on Tuesday night that 10,000 Cantonese troops at Samshui, about 15 miles from Canton, had revolted and declared their alliance with the rebel "Ironsides" of Chang Fah-kwei. Ho Ying-ching's troops at Sunkai fiercely engaged with the rebels, but finally were forced to evacuate the city which is now under Chang Fah-kwei's control. The vanguards of insurgents at this time are reported to have reached the vicinity of Canton, where they are attacking the government fortifications in the White Cloud Mountains.

"It is generally believed the entrance of the 'Ironsides' army into Canton is imminent," reported the *Review's* correspondent on Wednesday morning, and added information that hundreds of wounded Cantonese soldiers were arriving from the front. "Residents of Canton," his report continues, "plainly heard the firing of heavy guns this morning. Many Chinese are refugeeing to Hongkong, although foreign residents are remaining in their quarters at Shameen, which is considered adequately protected. Most of the officials of the Kwangtung government have already crossed into Canton, however, and the Central Bank of China today closed its doors, suspending the redemption in specie of its bank notes. Chinese police have commandeered hundreds of motor cars and trucks for use in conveying provisions and soldiers to the front, and many wounded are being returned in them every hour.

"It is reported," averred this informant, "that Wang Ching-wei, leader of the left wing faction of the Kuomintang, who is believed to be endeavoring for the overthrow of the Nanking regime is now in Hongkong and has organized a provisional government to replace the Nanking appointees, Chen Ming-hsu, and Chen Chi-tang, Civil Governor and Military Governor respectively, of the Kwangtung Government, when the 'Ironsides' occupy Canton."

Americans Who Have Remained at Nanking

The following is a list of Americans still remaining in Nanking:

At the American Consulate—Walter A. Adams, Paul W. Meyer, L. R. James, J. E. Jacobs, Howard Bucknell and Columba Murray; American Church Mission—F. Craighill Brown, J. G. Magee; United Christian Missionary Society—Miss Mary Kelly, Mrs. Edna W. Gish; Catholic University—Fathers Lennon and Moore; B. A. T.—F. C. Jordan; Standard Oil Company—Messrs. Eskeline, Barton, Coltman. Nanking University—Dr. and Mrs. Smythe, Drs. Trimmer, and Shafer, Miss Wixon, Mr. Bates; Ginling College—Dr. Reeves, Misses Chester, Vautrin, Sutherland, Warren, Cogswell, Case, Sharp, Tappert; Nanking Theological Smeinary—Dr. and Mrs. Price, Dr. C. Stanley Smith, Dr. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. Plopper, Dr. Rowe, Mr. Drummond. Chong Wha Girls' School—Mr. Sorrell; Seventh Day Adventist Mission—Messrs. Kuhn and Read; Nanking University Hospital—Dr. Slater, Misses Van Vlist, Baur and Hynds; Y. M. C. A.—W. P. Mills; and Mr. Jamieson, an Independent missionary near Ming Deh Girls' School.

A FEW WORDS ABOUT CHRISTMAS

THE REVIEW, being a journal published in a non-Christian country, it will be *apropos* to say a few words on the subject of the origin of Christmas and what it signifies. Not a few people in Western countries are surprised to learn that Christians in China celebrate Christmas pretty much the same way as people there do, namely by eating turkey and setting up a Christmas tree for the children, although in some parts of China it is more likely that a pheasant or some other wild bird will grace the center of the table. Naturally enough children in America or Europe may wonder how Santa Claus can make the trip out here, and particularly in so short a time. In connection with the legend about Santa Claus coming with reindeer over boundless wastes of snow it is to be noted that said story will not fit in with conditions in Australia, for example, where December 25 happens to come in the midst of summer.

The question is frequently asked in Western countries whether the Chinese observe Christmas. The answer is that the great majority of them have never heard of it. True it is that in Chinese Christian communities Christmas and its significance are well known, but so far Christians among the Chinese represent a rather small proportion. Although the Chinese do not generally celebrate Christmas they have one or more holidays that are observed as a season of good-will and as a period of gift-giving.

Christmas is the festival commemorating the birth of the Founder of Christianity. Dec. 25 was

not, however, always the date observed, various other dates having been observed during the first or second centuries of the Christian era. One writer points out that it is very unlikely that Jesus was born at that time of the year because it would not be the season when shepherds would be watching their flocks by night (as the New Testament assures us was the case.) The important thing about Christmas is, of course, that it does celebrate the birth of the Founder of the Christian religion. The exact date could not mean anything of great importance, for as a matter of fact the anniversary of the Resurrection comes on a different day every year, being guided by the phases of the moon, as was an earlier Roman pagan festival which came during the spring of the year.

December 25 was observed as a festival by the early Britons long before they were converted to Christianity, and the Winter Solstice marked an important Roman festival, so it is probable that the early Church Fathers picked on that date as a convenient one to observe. Incidentally it may be noted that owing to the differences between the Julean calendar, which the Greek church observes, and the Gregorian calendar, which the rest of the Christian world follows, Christmas is observed in lands where the Greek church rules thirteen days later than it is where the Roman Catholic and Protestant religions are the prevailing faiths!

In China this year Christmas comes at a time when the National Government is confronted with the most difficult situation that it has had to face since its inception. Whether or not the settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway, according to which the Russians were successful in gaining their point of establishing the status quo ante, was the work mainly of the Three Eastern provinces, the fact remains that the National Government was unable to do anything to prevent the Russians from coming out of the encounter victorious. The National Government is likewise confronted with a most serious rebellion right at headquarters, this in addition to the opposition with which it is faced in the South. It is to be hoped that by the time the next Christmas comes around the political situation in China will have very much improved.

IS THERE A SANTA CLAUS?

THE REVIEW has printed this before, but as one writer says, it has never been printed often enough. In the days when Charle A. Dana was the editor of the New York *Sun*, that paper printed this item as an editorial:

We take pleasure in answering at once and thus prominently the communication below, expressing at the same time our great gratification that its faithful author is numbered among the friends of *The Sun*:

Dear Editor: I am eight years old. Some of my little friends say there is no Santa Claus. Papa says: "If you see it in The Sun it's so. Please tell me the truth; is there a Santa Claus?"

VIRGINIA O'HANLON.

115 West Ninety-fifth Street.

Virginia, your little friends are wrong. They have been affected by the scepticism of a sceptical age. They do not believe except they see. They think that nothing can be which is not comprehensible by their little minds. All minds, Virginia, whether they be men's or children's, are little. In this great universe of ours man is a mere insect, an ant, in his intellect, as compared with the boundless world about him, as measured by the intelligence capable of grasping the whole of truth and knowledge.

Yes, Virginia, there is a Santa Claus. He exists as certainly as generosity and devotion exist, and you know that they abound and give to our life its highest beauty and joy. Alas! how dreary would be the world if there were no Santa Claus. It would be as dreary as if there were no Virginias. There would be no childlike faith then, no poetry, no romance, to make tolerable this existence. We should have no enjoyment, except in sense and sight. The eternal light with which childhood fills the world would be extinguished.

Not believe in Santa Claus! You might as well not believe in fairies! You might get your papa to hire men to watch in all the chimneys on Christmas to catch Santa Claus, but even if they did not see Santa Claus coming down, what would that prove? Nobody sees Santa Class, but that is no sign that there is no Santa Claus. The most real things in the world are those that neither children nor men can see. Did you ever see fairies dancing on the lawn? Of course not, but that's no proof that they are not there. Nobody can conceive or imagine all the wonders there are unseen and unseeable in the world.

You may tear apart the baby's rattle and see what makes the noise inside, but there is a veil covering the unseen world which not the strongest men, nor even the united strength of all the strongest men that ever lived, could tear apart. Only faith, poetry, love, romance, can push aside that curtain and view and picture the supernal beauty and glory beyond. Is it all real? Ah, Virginia, in all this world there is nothing else real and abiding.

No Santa Claus!. Thank God he lives, and he lives forever. A thousand years from now, Virginia, nay ten thousand years from now, he will continue to make glad the heart of childhood.

MODERN BUSINESS COMPETITION BETWEEN CHINESE AND FOREIGNERS

THE decision of one of the oldest department store companies operating in China to go into liquidation offers a convenient text to serve as a basis for discussion of the attitude of the average so-called "old China hand" towards the changing economic conditions in this country. The company in question was operated under the Hongkong Ordinances and its principal store, which was in Shanghai, was located on a strategic corner of the main shopping artery. According to the standards obtaining in this part of the world in past years it was efficiently operated, but that didn't change the fact that it had not been paying dividends in recent years. The situation baldly put was that for quite some years it had been running behind, and the only reason it was able to continue as long as it did was that it occupied a valuable property site. This property site did not of course pay dividends, but it did make possible the securing of funds in increasing quantities from the banks up until the breaking point was reached. When that point was reached the company had to go out of business and the indications are that at least one other similar British store is destined to go the same road in the not-distant future.

It is a pity that the operators of the store which is going out of existence did not see the opportunity before them. When something over a decade ago the first of the several large Chinese-managed department stores opened up on the same street (Nanking road) "old China hands"

began to rub their eyes and wonder what was happening. What was happening was that right under their noses was a large Chinese market, eager to be catered to, but the "old China hands" had for decades been nurtured in the idea of aloofness from the Chinese except as it was necessary to meet them through an intermediary for import and export transactions, and to them it was unthinkable that old traditions should be upset even had they had the vision to see the opportunity before them. It has for some years been evident that nearly every foreign retail business, or any other kind of foreign enterprise in this part of the world, the newspaper and printing business included, is doomed unless it reaches out for Chinese patronage. Many of the older foreign residents in China either have not realized that such is the case, or if they did, have been either unwilling or unable to adapt themselves to the new order of things.

Events in recent years have demonstrated that there is nothing inherently impossible in a foreign concern, conducting (particularly in the ports) either a merchandizing or a manufacturing concern which leans to a great extent on Chinese support. Indeed there are a few instances of foreign establishments in Shanghai the managers of which state that they could continue to do business on the basis of their Chinese patronage alone. In the numerous instances where in recent years Chinese-managed concerns have invaded the field which in previous years was largely in the hands of foreigners, the Chinese-managed concerns have succeeded not because of better management—in many instances they have not been at all well managed—but because they have catered to a new market which had grown up in recent years and to which the foreign-managed concerns had not catered.

As a concrete instance, take the printing business. To conduct a printing business successfully requires not only skilled manufacturing, but skilled merchandizing. In the last several decades there have grown up in Shanghai under Chinese management several printing establishments that would be a credit to any Western land. They are using the very latest machinery, their offices are models of neatness and modernity. Their field is, naturally, almost exclusively among the Chinese. But there is concrete evidence for stating that had the foreign printing establishments of twenty or thirty years ago in China realized that there was such a market in China for printing along modern lines there is no reason why they should not have stepped in and got some of this business.The Chinese establishments that have built up their enormous printing clientele have, of course, had a certain advantage in that they knew the Chinese language and the Chinese wants, but the main reason for their success has been that they had the vision to see that even in what the foreign world is pleased to call "backward China" the way to succeed is to install up-to-date machinery and to conduct their business on modern business lines.

IT so happens that there is one foreign printing concern in Shanghai whose business in recent years has grown to very considerable proportions largely as a result of its branching out for Chinese business. It goes right into the market with Chinese printed matter, produced with clear Chinese type made in its own establishment, and competes easily against the old Chinese printing establishments and also, although not quite so easily, against the large modern Chinese printing establishments previously referred to. The mere fact that the owners of the establishment are foreigners doesn't prevent it from getting some of the best Chinese clientele. In fact some of their Chinese clients rather take pride in the fact that they have their printing done by a foreign establishment, all the more so because the printing they get is of high quality and is supplied at reasonable prices.

The experience of this particular foreign printing establishment also demonstrates that there is nothing inherently difficult in a foreign-managed concern employing Chinese labor to just as good advantage, if not better advantage, than the Chinese employer. The average Chinese establishment is run on the old exploded theory of holding down the laborers to the very lowest living wage. Henry Ford in America was the pioneer of the modern idea that the real way to make a business successful is to pay the highest wages that the industry can stand, then speed up the work and make each worker's effort coordinate with every other worker's efforts, thus producing in large quantities and with consequent low prices.

It is not news to state that in recent years there has been an extraordinary ferment in Chinese labor circles. It has been more or less the habit of writers to blame this unrest upon the Bolsheviks. Except in so far as Soviet teachings have inevitably had their repercussions in every part of the world, such allegations have in most instances been untrue. The plain truth is that the great mass of Chinese were at last beginning to realize that they had been susbsisting on wages which made it impossible for them to live on a plane much higher than that of beasts of the field. So they began to kick up rumpuses. As in every movement of this sort the workers have frequently been made the dupes of agitators, and it is unfortunately true that many a man who previously had been an assiduous and reliable worker has, as a result of the work of the agitator, become unreliable. But making due allowance for all this, the fact remains that the workers have succeeded in raising their standards of wages and of living, and the plane of efficiency has been elevated. Twenty years ago, when workers were not getting as good treatment as they thought they ought to have, they would quietly march in a body to the lawn of the nearest magistrate's yamen and on bended knee humbly state their grievances. But the day for that sort of thing is as dead as the queue and the binding of women's feet.

IT WAS inevitable when several years ago the workers of China began to be obstreperously articulate that their first onslaughts should be made against the foreign establishments. Not only was it inevitable, but natural. But from a foreign, and particularly from an American point of view, to have a rumpus about whether an employee should receive wages of a cent more or less a day was simply ridiculous,

and let it be said for the edification of readers who do not realize conditions in this country that many a serious labor dispute in China has had its inception in just as trivial a point as that—or what would be considered trivial in the United States and most European countries.

Whether as the natural consequence of *force majeure* or because of the realization that it was a sound business proposition to pay good wages and thereby secure a better type of labor, the average foreign manufacturing establishment moved more quickly than the Chinese in putting their houses in order, and the result has been that in recent years there have been proportionately more labor disputes in Chinese establishments than in foreign ones. This very fact should give many a foreign manufacturer heart to believe that even in China he can compete with Chinese-managed concerns, and that if he cannot do so the fault is not always to be attributed to cheap Chinese competition.

The Soviet China Policy Revealed

BY A. A. R.

This article, largely a translation of the statements of the ex-Soviet diplomat Mr. Bessedovsky, which originally appeared in the Paris "Poslednie Novostie", is interesting both in connection with the Soviet aggressions in Manchuria, as well as with the alleged Soviet complicity in the present revolt in China. Mr. Bessedovsky, it will be remembered, several weeks' ago made a sensational retreat over his garden wall in the Soviet Legation at Paris, where he was acting head of the Commissariat, when he fled from a Soviet Secret Service agent who had come to arrest him and return him to Russia for trial. He appealed to the French police for protection, which was given to him. He has now been renounced by Moscow and he believes an order for his assassination has been issued to the Soviet Secret Service. He still lives under the guard of the French Police.

The former premier councillor of Soviet Embassy at Tokyo Mr. Bessed vsky, who since his recent memorable escape from the Embassy Building in Paris now lives as an ordinary political refugee, is making startling revelations regarding his work in the capacity of Soviet diplomat, as well as of the inner politics of the Moscow government in the diplomatic field. It should be recalled in this connection that for these revelations Mr. Bessedovsky has been condemned to death by the Soviet government and now is living under strict protection of the Paris police. He says he fears assassination by the Soviet secret service, even though he lives in the foreign country.

In the Russian daily *"Poslednie Novostie"*, Paris, he recently published the following article on Soviet China policy, which is of a special interest, inasmuch as owing to the high position he formerly held, he is aware of facts, kept secret from the general public.

"After having been appointed to Soviet Embassy at Tokyo" begins Mr. Bessedovsky, "I left Moscow for my new post on May 7, 1926. Prior to my departure I was invited by Mr. Chicherin, Commissary of Foreign Affairs, to see him and in the course of an interview he said that my work in Japan will be extremely difficult in the view of the fact that Ambassador Comrade Kopp disapproves the present Soviet policy in the Far East and therefore all responsibilities for its accomplishment will rest on me. "Your task, declared Chicherin," is to work against Anglo-Japanese cooperation in Chinese politics so as to frustrate their joint action against the Chinese revolution. Chicherin said he hoped that my abilities and common sense would evable me to understand very soon the whole situation and that I would render considerable assistance toward carrying out our plan.

"Upon my arrival at Tokyo I observed at once that everything was in a gloomy state and that Kopp, the Ambassador, was preparing himself to leave for Moscow. Kopp transferred the affairs of Embassy to me and explained in detail the principles of our policy in Japan and China. However, he was very pessimistic regarding the ultimate outcome, for—as stated above—he disapproves the Moscow policy, as being utterly opportunistic and pregnant of grave consequences. Our principal policy in the Far East is, as he explained it to me, to broaden Chinese revolution to the utmost limits, turning it to the most radical principles, i.e. Bolshevism. Thus doing we would minimize the British influence in China, which would have its reaction in producing a direct menace for Britain in India.

"Kopp left very soon for Tokyo and on the next day, when opening a safe in his cabinet, I found among other things a little file, consisting of the most secret correspondence passed between Kopp and his higher-ups in Moscow. Here are the contents of the cable received from Stalin (so-called real dictator of Soviet Russia):

To Comrade Kopp from Stalin: It is reported to me that you disapprove of the policy of Comrade Karakhan in China and that you are unfriendly to him personally, alleging that he conducts an opportunist policy. You must have in view that Karakhan does not follow his personal policy, but that of the Political Bureau. We know your enmity towards Karakhan and it is our duty to warn you that any attempt on your part to settle personal affairs through meddling them with the state policies shall cause enforcement of severe punishment upon you.

"Beside this cable, I found four letters from Litvinoff (vice-Commissary of Foreign Affairs) throwing light on inner intrigue, current among Moscow leaders. In one of the letters Litvinoff wrote that the Chinese affairs are being conducted by the sub-committee of the Political Bureau under presidency of Unshliht (the then War Commissary), whom Litvinoff called a foolish druggist (referring to the former trade of the former Commissary). Litvinoff was afraid of Unshliht's China policy, saying that it might lead to war in The Far East with downfall of the Soviet regime as the result.

"The second letter was concerning Karakhan (then their Ambassador at Peking), whom Litvinoff dislikes as strongly as Kopp, giving him the epithets of tramp, adventurer, spittingpot of Borodin, lackey of the Political Bureau, etc., and Litvinoff urged Kopp to cooperate with him towards shattering of Karakhan's position. If, opined Litvinoff, you will succeed in inducing the Japanese press to come out on Karakhan's policy on strong terms Moscow will be afraid and Karakhan will be at once recalled home. He would assist in the downfall of Karakhan by writing a strong representation to the Political Bureau on futility of the China policy adopted. He would specially stress the inevitable consequences of this short-sighted policy, which leads to war with Japan and the downfall of the present regime.

"It has become clear to me what kind of intrigues have been woven in Moscow. Personally, I dislike Litvinoff; he wanted to settle personal affairs with Karakhan through my assistance. And now I have been convinced that the Soviet China policy is disastrous from every point of view.

"In the fall of 1926 the Chinese Revolution was in full swing. Once I received from Moscow a cable instruction to propose at once to the Tokyo government an agreement regarding non-aggression, arbitration, etc., on the lines of the pact concluded between Soviet Russia and Germany. I replied very politely that such a proposition cannot be done without a certain preparation, beforehand ascertaining the real opinion of the other party, etc. Reply came to the effect that I was at liberty to manoeuvre as I found it appropriate, but the pact or agreement in question must be reached within the shortest possible time, otherwise—as stated in the cable—we shall always be under the constant menace of Japan, whilst the policy of further consummation (spreading of communism) of Chinese revolution requires our whole attention on the Chinese affairs. Thus we wanted to have free hands at all times.

"I replied again that I could not see the possibility of my proposing to the Japanese such an agreement and explained why this step could not be taken at that juncture. After 2 or 3 days of waiting there came a cable from Stalin himself as follows: Propose to the Japanese to sign immediately an agreement, a protocol, or document, regarding non-intervention of Japan and Russia in Chinese affairs. Upon reading of this cable I understood the qualifications of Stalin in diplomatic affairs and after a few days replied that there is no prospect whatsoever for such an agreement, although in view of the absurdity of the whole proposition I did not even trouble myself with interviewing somebody in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Again came a very long cable instructing me—in the most clear way—to reach by all means the desired agreement. I had to wait for a chance to see the Ministry of Foreign Affairs people and this turned up very soon, I having had to call on Mr. Debuchi (then vice-Minister, now Ambassador at Washington), on the subject of trouble which had cropped up between the Soviet authorities and Japanese fishermen. At the close of the interview I dwelt on the subject of a non-

aggression agreement and was astonished to see that Mr. Debuchi at first regarded my proposal as a mere joke. But, however, on my repetition of same he replied that the Privy Council would under no circumstances agree to this proposal. However, he (Mr. Debuchi) would think it appropriate for both parties to carry out first the provisions of Peking agreement of 1925, namely, to conclude a Commercial treaty, regarding Fisheries, etc. and only after that is it appropriate to think about supplementing the Peking agreement by another treaty, containing elements of non-aggression, etc.

"This interview was cabled to Moscow in due course and there came reply that I must try by every means to obtain any sort of promise from Japanese, even of a verbal character. I had nothing to do but to continue informal conversations with Debuchi, who in the course of one of them asked: "Well why this treaty? You know we are not going to make war on you. Perhaps you want to make war on us." I replied at once that we have no such intention and that the verbal assurances just exchanged will serve as a turning point in Soviet-Japanese relations. I cabled this interview to Moscow stating that verbal assurances are at last exchanged. The Central Political Council was triumphant.

"Meanwhile the Chinese revolution was progressing in its own way. Our subversive communizing policy resulted in the loss of our influence in China and in the Kuomintang particularly. The Japanese became nervous, utterly vexed by the activities of M. Borodin. Debuchi remarked to me once that Japan will not join the British expedition to Shanghai, but, however, shall despatch naval forces wherever Japanese interests will be jeopardized. We do not want sovietization of China and will struggle against it till the end, he declared.

"It became very clear that Borodin's policy was disastrous for Soviet Russia, that except for enormous sums of money we were losing the friendship of democratic China. Rupture with Chiang Kai-shek, whose Russian instructors were ordered to undermine his power (being in his very service), was the last blunder of the Soviet's failure in China. However, in Moscow they still were reluctant to recognize this failure and nursed for awhile the hopes that the situation would be improved by the two rebellious communist generals, formerly of Sun-Chuang-Fang's army.

"In August of 1927, when the Soviet commercial enterprises all were closed down, it was decided to try once more to turn the odds to our side and for that purpose we remitted from Tokyo to Shanghai 2,000,000 dollars, the money having been duly handed over to communist Chinese and the radical trade unions. For that purpose we detailed the Embassy secretaries Astakhoff and Austrin to Shanghai and they did it in the most praiseworthy manner, that is without the slightest difficulty and creating no notice."

On this Mr. Bessedovsky terminates his revelations on machinations of the Soviet government in China. It is not a little astonishing to note the stubborness of the Soviet Government of Moscow, in carrying out their ambitions for the demolition of China's social structure, despite the many failures they have already met.

Mukden, December 3, 1929.

Combating the Government's Inefficiency

By David Tung Foo Hsu (徐東甫)

To begin with, it is to be borne in mind that the present National Government is entirely different from its predecessors in that it is largely the outcome of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the revered Leader of Kuomintang. While the bogus governments of the former generation were mere results of individual military success and therefore under the dictates of a handful of militant upstarts completely ignorant of the welfare of the people; the National Government is based upon the concrete foundation of the "People's Three Principles", and it is the Government of the people, for the people and by the people, while its predecessors were largely at the expense "of the people" and for the exclusive benefit of a few individuals, who regarded themselves as the absolute authority of the state. Above all let it be emphasized that the National Government is enlightened, progressive, benevolent and democratic in due conformity with the principles of the Revolution, the cause of which all the members of the Kuomintang are sponsoring with their best efforts.

Rather preoccupied with the foregoing notions as regards the functions of the National Government, the writer as an overseas Chinese is coming back to his beloved Fatherland—to expound on, rather than eulogize, if not criticise, the work of the Government. As he, in common with the patriotic overseas Chinese, is on tiptoe of expectancy as regards the wonderful progress and perfect service of the Government towards the people during a period of two years—naturally it is to be regarded as a short span of time in view of the multifarious affairs it has to deal with—he is to be excused if ever he remarks with harshness when he fails to satisfy his eager expectation in connection with the Government. He, as independent of any political influence, harbors no ill will towards the enlighened and progressive leaders of the Government.

Appeal for Improved Government Service

While it is generally admitted that the present Government has made wonderful progress both in moral and material respects, there remains ample room for improvement to increase its efficiency to a remarkable extent. At the conclusion of the military campaign against the Northwestern insurgents the general attention of the leaders in the National Government has been apparently shifted from military to political achievement. It seems to be the general view that military success is merely a stepping stone to ultimate political success, without which the so-called revolution is in reality an empty name to be execrated by the disillusioned people in general; without which even the epoch-making Nationalist Movement is a meaningless struggle by a handful of militarists to satisfy their own vaulting ambition. Upon the political success hinges the fate of the entire Chinese nation, the emancipation of the entire race from the thraldom of both domestic and alien despotism.

Political work, not to say success, under the present circumstances is a vision rather than a reality. While the leaders themselves are lacking in persistent determinntion, backed by the indomitable spirit of unselfishess and sacrifice, in combating various hindrances which block the path of progress, political work in the real sense of the term for the welfare of the general public is an impossible task. The traditional procrastination of Chinese officialdom, and uncontrollable militarism are amongst other factors the chief root-cause for the past retrogression of Chinese political work. It is therefore beyond any shadow of doubt that the present attempt of the leaders in the National Government is to get rid of these two loathsome frictions in the machine of government. This is rather in the negative sense of political achievement, but its paramount importance is by no means to be underestimated, because improved Government Service is impossible without eliminating the obstructing negative factors.

Marshal Chiang's Stirring Speech

Coming back victorious from the recent Punitive Expedition against the Northwestern insurgent, President Chiang Kai-shek addressed the Committees of the National Government on the Weekly Memorial Service stirring the audience by emphasizing that the sooner the success of the military campaign against the reactionaries, the heavier the responsibilities of the Government in defeating the inefficiency of the Civil Service. He chiefly dwelt upon the fact that with the conclusion of the expedition, it is up to the Government to look after the political affairs in such a manner as to give the lie to those protestants against the alleged abuses of the Government. He further emphasized that it was the undeniable fact that a general slackening spirit prevailed unconsciously through the entire Government Service; and if there was no immediate remedy against its wide-spread influence, it surely would work its destruction to the entire race!

As regards the ultimate succes of the Revolution, the abolition of the Unequal Treaties, there is no question; the question is whether we had the determination and spirit to carry through the work. If things were going to persist in the present aspect, it would be hard to tell the probable result! President Chiang frankly admitted the urgent necessity in effecting ameliorations in the Government Service, urging the leaders of various departments to realize their heavy responsibility towards the task. The slackening spirit, he emphasized, was largely due to negligence of those responsible heads, who ought to set an example for their subordinates, therefore, it was up to them to look after the matter!

Such is the frank confession of the political leader of the present day China (who is chiefly responsible for the formation of the present National Government after the demise of the Hankow Government at the hands of the so-called Leftists of the Party) as regards the dire inefficiency of the Government's Service.

Why Inefficiency!

Inefficiency! This sounds rather incongruent with the name of the National Government, a government for the people, of the people and by the people, a symbol of modernism, progressiveness, and constructiveness. To the mind of overseas Chinese patriots, being dead-in-earnest for the wonderful achievement of the only advanced government, capable of representing the entire Chinese Nation, it is impossible to believe that there is such a monstrous thing as

inefficiency which is working day and night in obstructing the most necessary work of the People's government! But the protestants, the reactionaries, particularly the so-called Leftist of the Party are shouting at the top of their voices: "Inefficiency, Stupidity" against the Government; and the prominent leaders of the National Government seem to be little ruffled by such monstrous charges. Well, if there is ever such a thing as inefficiency bordering on corruptions, let us lower our pride and scan the root-cause of the evil—which is indeed the correct and commendable attitude of the Nationalist leader.

Due to Government's Inability

The general dissatisfaction with the present-day political sluggishness of Nationalist China is largely attributable to the inability of the Government in coping with the distracting circumstances which tend to pull China towards the other direction of destruction. Taking into account the unwieldiness of the far-flung dominions and multitudinous population of the Republic, coupled with the hoary ancient history of many a thousand years, it is impossible to effect thorough reformation of the Civil Service overnight, which in the past was cognate with corruptness, stupidity, and inefficiency. For instance, the first step in effecting an immediate remedy to the notorious confused finance is to adopt the modern budget system in order that the outcome may balance with the income, thus saving the country from financial bankruptcy. But on account of uncontrollable militarism and surplus soldiery, centralization of public revenues is a futile attempt, while the provincial governments at the hands of militarists are apt to detain a great portion of the local revenues due the national coffer. Take another instance—opium suppression—which the government has issued orders to effect within a period of three years, and you will be greatly amazed by the wilful violation of the order by the boisterous militarists, who issued orders to encourage the people to cultivate opium production. Under such circumstances opium suppression has been a farce. These are amongst the instances of the alleged inefficiency of the Government, and the leaders are incurring utter failure in finding the most desirable remedy. The hackneyed reply to such charges "It takes time" sounds rather if not entirely unreasonable.

Due to Procrastination

Apart from the foregoing instances of the Government's inefficiency, there are others to be cited which are largely due to the self procrastination of the officials themselves. In this regard it would be best to quote from Minister Hu Hanming, the chief legislator under the National Government, who emphasized the point in the following manner:

> "The Government officials are always in the habit of being busily engaged in social matters instead of government works, others are devoting a great portion of their time and energy to social intercourse as if they were discharging their duties."

It is, indeed, to be lamented that the government high officials should be unable to realize their own duties and indulge in deplorable procrastination. It is on their shoulder lies the responsibility for the general slackening spirit of their subordinates in the Government's Service.

In discussing the methods employed to improve the Government's Service appropriate with the spirit of progressiveness of Nationalist China, one inevitably will dilate into lengthy writings. But expressed in a nutshell, it suffices to say that the first step towards the efficiency of the Government's Service lies in the proper selection of qualified personell comprising the staffs under the Government Service. The trite motto, "right man for the right place" is the right panacea for the most undesirable malady. In this connection it would not be impertinent to remind the leaders of Modern China as regards the evil influence of practising nepotism and provincialism, the two disgraceful remnants of feudalism especially during the Manchu Regime, which to the present generation of reform are not imperceptible or vanishing to a remarkable extent. With these last mentioned traditions of the evil past still rearing their ugly heads in the way of reform, to talk about progressive government service for the people is mere idle jabber! Therefore it would be not without reason that the proper slogan in combating the widely cursed Government's inefficiency should be:

Down with nepotism and provincialism!

Nanking, December 9, 1929

Blow-Out Causes Near Riot

Great was the consternation in Chapei, Chinese city adjacent to the International Settlement, on Wednesday afternoon, when a report was circulated that a band of communists had begun attacking citizens and looting shops. Bullets, so it was alleged, were raining through the streets, scores had been struck and a mob on Paoshan Road had overpowered the police who had attempted to quell the disturbance. Echoes of the turmoil reached foreign ears in Shanghai and the news was quickly elaborated upon, so that by late evening, when the "Shanghai Mercury" emerged with an "Extra" announcing that bedlam, who is always breaking loose, had done so again. Many were the heads that wagged and numerous were the queries as to whether the foreign soldiers, numering around 5,000 in Shanghai, would be placed on duty.

Investigating the rumors, a *Review* representative learned that there had been an accident on Paoshan Road about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, in which a ricksha had collided with an automobile. The ricksha suffered a ruptured tire, which gave a loud report as it blew out. Followed a heated argument between motor car owner and ricksha men. A crowd gathered, as crowds will do. Soon traffic was blocked. Having heard the report of the expiring tire, police, thinking it was a pistol shot, came running, firing a few shots in the air for warning as they ran In their haste to disperse, a number of the people trampled, and were in turn trampled upon. There were a few broken heads, a few twisted noses, a number of bruised fists. By five o'clock all was quiet in the city.

Foreign Affairs Office Has Demise in Hankow

In keeping with its announced intention of abolishing provincial and municipal bureaux of foreign affairs, the Ministry has announced that the Hankow office will be discontinued on the 15th of this month. Colonel Li Fong, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh, is preparing to leave "for a trip abroad." following the abolition of his office. Foreigners who have litigations which require the attention of Chinese authorities will now be required to approach the Hankow Municipal Government, while affairs in which foreigners living outside Hankow are involved, will be handled through the Hupeh Provincial Government.

Chinese Delegates En Route to Habarovsk

A dispatch from the *Review's* correspondent at Harbin on Wednesday evening informed that Tsai Yung-sheng, commissioner of foreign affairs for Harbin, and Li Shao-keng, had left that city for Pogranichnya, en route to Habarovsk, where negotiations are to be entered into by them with Russian delegates for the arrival at preliminary and possibly final terms regarding the controversy over the Chinese Eastern Railway. Kuo Fu-len has been appointed by the Mukden Government as Acting Director of the Railway, pending the decision of the Sino-Russian conference regarding the selection of new officials suitable to both China and Russia.

Four Kidnappers Pay For It

Four kidnappers were shot at Lunghwa Wednesday, having been convicted on three charges of armed kidnapping and one of armed robbery, committed last June, when they were arrested after kidnapping a Chinese merchant whom they had hidden back of a Jewish synagogue at 200 Seymour Road. The convicts were brought before the Provisional Court shortly prior to their execution, and were allowed last requests. They asked that their bodies be sent to relatives for burial, following their demise at the hands of the executioner. One of them asked that a debt of $400 owed him by a certain individual, be collected with interest, and turned over to his family.

Ichang Repulses Rebels

Reports early in the week indicated that Ichang was about to fall into the hands of rebel troops, supposedly mutineers from the armies of Yang Sen, Szechuen war lord. Foreigners moved out of the city, the Americans evacuating to Hankow, while the British families remained on board British gunboats anchored at the city. Late messages declare the garrison proved adequate to the situation, however, and that the rebels after vain attacks for two days, retreated to a point about 20 miles up river.

"Important Post for Red-Haired Oklahoman"

Under the above heading, the Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Star, sent the following dispatch to said paper, November 16:

For the difficult task of representing the United States in war-torn China, with its frequent revolutions and rapid changing governments, President Hoover has selected the son of a pioneer newspaper editor of Newkirk, Ok.

The announcement of the appointment of Nelson T. Johnson, assistant secretary of state in charge of Far East affairs, to succeed John Van A. MacMurray, resigned, as minister to China, was accepted as giving recognition to one of the best trained diplomats and students of Chinese affairs. In the state department, the former Oklahoman, one of the "babies" of the foreign service, is considered an ideal choice for a sensitive diplomatic post. For upon the shoulders of this 42-year-old diplomat is expected subsequently to fall the responsibility of aiding in bringing order out of the maelstrom of Chinese revolutions, and in composing the differences between China and foreign powers on existing extraterritorial rights, and other intricate questions.

Red Hair and a Sense of Humor

But as Mr. Johnson talked today of his early life in Oklahoma, where his first schoolhouse was an abandoned saloon, and his early playmates included Indians and whites, he did not appear to be worried over the responsibilities ahead. The new minister to China is red-headed, and has a sense of humor. He vehemently disclaims he is one of the best trained career men in far eastern affairs. In fact, he believes there are others just as well prepared in what is considered the model branch of the United States foreign service.

"I am neither a genius nor the son of a genius," Mr. Johnson remarked with a smile. "The diplomacy I have learned has been gained mostly behind the wheel of a motor car dealing with Washington policemen."

Recalls the Cherokee Rush

Mr. Johnson recounted how his father, Jeremiah Johnson, a former Washington lawyer, happened to go to Oklahoma. The elder Mr. Johnson decided to seek a new field. That was in the early '90s when the Cherokee strip was being opened at Arkansas City, Kas., the father joined the thousands of others in the run to Oklahoma. The new minister to China was 6 years old, and remained in Washington with his mother and grandmother.

The elder Johnson and associates staked out the townsite of Willow Springs, in Kay County, Oklahoma. The town failed to grow, and the father moved his law office to Kildare, on the Santa Fe railroad. There he decided to start a newspaper, the *Kildare Journal*. In 1899 he consolidated his newspaper with others into the *Newkirk Republican-News-Journal*, of which he became editor. Newkirk was the county seat.

Jeremiah Johnson, whose friends included Victor Murdock and many Southern Kansas editors, continued to run his newspaper at Newkirk until 1907, when he returned to Washington.

Indian Bands Were Common

Nelson T. Johnson recalled today the first school he attended, an abandoned saloon, and the joy in Kildare when a new school building was erected. Bands of Indians, crossing the treeless prairies, often stopped at the Johnson house at the edge of town, and loafed in the shade of their home, and warmed their coffee on his mother's stove.

The new minister to China also attended school at Newkirk. In 1900 he accompanied his grandmother back to Washington and continued his schooling here. Arriving at the age of 20 in 1907, Mr. Johnson obtained an appointment as student interpreter at the American legation in Peking. For two years he studied under a Chinese tutor who did not know a word of English. Mr. Johnson remained in China until 1918, returning here in December of that year to an assignment in the Far East division of the state department to aid in preparation for the peace conference at Versailles. To the Washington arms conference in 1921 he was assigned as an expert on Far East affairs.

An Assignment to Far East

In January, 1922, Mr. Johnson was given further opportunity to familiarize himself with the Far East by an appointment as consul general at large to inspect American consulates in China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, the Strait Settlements and the South Sea. He returned here in 1925 to take charge as chief of the Far East division of the state department. and was appointed assistant secretary of state in August, 1927.

In his twelve years in China, acting as an interpreter in the American consulates, Mr. Johnson learned to speak Chinese fluently and to read the written language. He never learned to write in Chinese, which he said was a lifetime job that had not been mastered by more than ten or twelve white men.

Mr. Johnson expects to leave here before the Christmas holidays. He is a bachelor. His father and sister, with whom he has made his home, will remain in Washington. The new minister will occupy the commodious American legation at Peking, and will spend a part of his time at Shanghai and Nanking where the Chinese government is.

Peiping Notes

Peiping had the pleasure within the last ten days of a visit by two former governors of the Territory of Hawaii, Walter Frear and W. R. Farrington. Mr. Farrington is also publisher of the Honolulu *Star-Bulletin*. He and Mr. Frear have been attending the conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, Japan, as members of the Hawaiin group. Other Hawaiian delegates to the conference at Kyoto who afterward visited Peiping were Dr. and Mrs. F. K. Lam and the Rev. and Mrs. G. R. Weaver, of the Church of the Cross Road, Honolulu. The governors were also accompanied by their wives. While in Peiping, they were at different times entertained by former residents of Honolulu now living in the city, including some members of the faculty and student body of both Tsing Hua and Yenching universities.

Peiping has 27 newspapers and 27 news agencies, according to petitions with the local *Tangpu*, or district committee of the Kuomintang, for registration as required. No newspaper or news agency suspected as being unfriendly to the Kuomintang will be granted final approval for registration as a newspaper or news agency by the authorities in Nanking, with whom the ultimate petition will be filed.

According to latest municipal census, Peiping has a population of 1,142,718, of which 679,704 are males and 463,014, females. These belong to 256,451 families. In addition, there are 762 families of foreign residents with 1,384 male and 896 female members. Other information includes that Peiping has 4,905 streets and hutungs, 32,976 business establishments, 68 churches, 526 educational institutions, 356 guilds, 1,692 temples, 70 hospitals, 6 prisons, 63 barracks, 695 government offices, 321 clubs, and 64 factories.

Peiping continues to hear that the conflict of authorities between Nanking and Mukden over the question as to which parties will deal with the Russians in the Soviet-Sino controversy over the Chinese Eastern Railroad will not prevent local authorities in Manchuria from beginning negotiation with the Soviet representatives to end the deadlock which has caused no little suffering among the non-combatant Chinese along the Chinese-Russian frontiers.

Canon Streeter of Oxford, who is in Peiping on a brief visit, has been giving a series of lectures on Science, Art, and Religion before both Chinese and foreign audiences by whom the addresses have been much appreciated. Canon Streeter attended the recent conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Kyoto, Japan.

Mei Lan Feng, best known Chinese actor today impersonating women, is leaving Peiping by way of Dairen some time this week for America, where he will appear on New York and other American city stages.

Tai Chi Tao, a member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang in Nanking, appears to be not the only chancellor of a university in China who does not have to be present at the institution in person. The Peking National University in Peiping, which has been more than three years without a regular chancellor present in person, has again been informed that Dr. Tsai Yuan Pei, the chancellor of the university, will be unable to attend office, he being sick in Nanking and finding the old capital unsafe for him in the cold winter. Dr. Tai Chi Tao is chancellor of the Sun Yat Sen University in Canton, he has been absent from that city, however, only since the summer of 1928.

The Panchan Lama, chief of the Tibetans, is arriving at Peiping, the old capital of China. Before leaving Mukden where he had been sojourning with General Chang Hsueh Liang, chief of the militarists in Manchuria, it is reported that he conferred with the Mukden warlord on the question of raising a Mongolian army of 30,000 strong to meet further Red invasion.

Miss Ellen Power, lecturer on political science at the University of Cambridge now visiting Peiping, will be the first woman to address the Anglo-American Association here; and for the occasion, women will also be invited to the tiffin of the Association for the first time December 13, unless the arrangement is upset by the opponents before the time.

Peiping, December 1, 1929.

Men and Events

The National Child Welfare Exhibit at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. was successfully closed on December 10 after a four days programme.

The executive committee of the local Kuomintang is demanding the dismissal of the Chinese Director-General of Posts, Liu Shu-fan.

F. W. Eppinger, managing director of the Citizen's National Bank, Salem, Oregon, arrived in Shanghai during the fore part of the week.

A large Buddha figure of the Sung period, claimed in the Berlin Press to be the earliest porcelain figure known, is now in the State porcelain collection at Dresden.

Dr. W. R. Morse, Dean of the Medical School of the West China Union University, Chengtu, West China, and Mrs. Morse, are in Shanghai en route for America and Europe.

The Central Bank of China has purchased the land adjoining the south side of their premises on the Bund, Shanghai, for the purpose of erecting a new vault building.

A party of delegates to the World Engineering Congress on a post-Congress tour of the Orient, arrived at Shanghai on December 11 on a tour conducted by the American Express Company.

Li Ching-lin, Vice-President of the Chinese Atheletic Bureau, was invited by the leaders of the local Boxing Association to a dinner of welcome at Chung Yang Restaurant on Dec. 10.

Zih Loh-sun, compradore of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, Shanghai, was shot by armed bandits, December 6, when his guards resisted an attempt to kidnap him. He died shortly afterwards.

Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford, American screen stars, are at present in Shanghai. They were entertained during the week at the Majestic Hotel by various American women's organizations.

Declaring that foreign medicine is inferior to Chinese medicine, the Chinese National Medical Association, at a recent meeting issued a manifesto calling upon the people to buy only Chinese medicines and to patronize only doctors educated in China.

The Chinese Bar Association in Shanghai has sent a petition to the Administrative Council of the National Government urging the immediate adoption of the four grade, three trial system in all civil and criminal cases in the Shanghai Provisional Court.

The aircraft carrier *Hermes*, of the British Far Eastern Squadron, with 560 soldiers of the Hongkong British Garrison on board, is expected to reach Shanghai before long and will be placed on duty in the Yangtsze region in view of the growing restlessness.

During the weekly memorial meeting at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs last Monday, the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs stated that the new Brazilian Minister to China will present his credentials on Saturday 14th and will shortly begin discussions on the Sino-Brazilian treaty.

Kao Lu, Chinese Minister to France, has reported to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the Egyptian Minister in France has presented his Government's statement to Chinese and Russian diplomatic representatives in Paris, urging peaceful settlement of the Chinese Eastern Railway controversy.

Dr. E. W. Wallace, missionary and educator of West China on account of the ill health of Mrs. Wallace has resigned his post and accepted the chancellorship of Victoria University. Dr. Wallace is invited to a farewell party at 7 p.m., on Dec. 14, in the United Apartments, 34 Bubbling Well Road by his friends in Shanghai.

American Deputy Meinhardt at a recent sitting of the Provisional Court in Shanghai criticized the Hongkew Police for not arresting the chief Detective Inspector of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety who had come into the International Settlement for the purpose of apprehending one Wu Ying-bew, who is alleged to be the leader of a band of Communists.

The relatives of the May 30th victims are now seeking payment of the compassionate grant offered to them by the Shanghai Municipal Council following the trouble of 1925 and which was then refused by the Chinese. The entire members of the Association of Relatives of May 30 victims called upon Yu Ya-ching recently and asked that he take immediate steps to secure the grant.

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The Gest Chinese Research at McGill University

BY BERTHOLD LAUFER
Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, Ill.

NEXT in number of volumes to the Chinese Division of the Library of Congress the important collection of Chinese literature made by Mr. Guion M. Gest of New York is the most outstanding and most comprehensive and at the same time outranks others in number of rare works in America. It is justly characterized as a research library, as it enables the student to carry on serious and fruitful investigations in almost any department of Chinese civilization as history, literature, religion, and science. All students interested or actively engaged in Chinese research owe a debt of profound gratitude to Mr. Gest for his unselfish devotion to an ideal which he has pursued for many years of his life. Fascinated by Buddhism since the early days of his boyhood, he has maintained a steadily growing and intelligent interest in the civilizations of the Far East and has created a lasting monument which will be still more profoundly appreciated by future generations as the spiritual bonds connecting us with the Orient grow more intense.

It was my good fortune to spend two days in the Gest Library at Montreal on July 11 and 12 of this year, and I deem it my pleasant duty to record briefly my impressions of what I saw and learned there.

In bringing together a vast collection of Chinese books and depositing it under the name "The Gest Chinese Research Library" at McGill University, Montreal, Mr. Guion M. Gest was actuated by two principal motives: (1) to promote through the study of Chinese literature a better understanding of China and a closer relationship and amity between China and the Western World (it being Mr. Gest's conviction that an *entente cordiale* between nations can be far better accomplished by education, *i.e.*, through a knowledge of Chinese literature and civilization, of which comparatively little is known and translated, than by any other means), and (2) as implied by its name, the object of the Gest Library is to place its books at the disposal of scholars for research work, especially in co-operation with the faculties of McGill and other universities, as well as with sinologists in the United States, Europe, China and Japan. Research work of this character has already been done in medicine, pharmacology, astronomy, etc. A plan is on foot to found a chair of Chinese language and literature at McGill, which was chosen by Mr. Guion M. Gest because of the excellent and profound research work accomplished in the different faculties and departments of this university.

The Gest Collection

The Gest collection is housed in the attractive library building of McGill University, where it occupies a large room on the second floor. The stacks are of steel, arranged in two stories, the upper one being entirely devoted to the great cyclopedia *Tu shu* and *tsi ch'eng*. The arrangement of the books is so systematic and splendid that any book can be traced at a moment's notice. The reading room is airy and spacious and well equipped. Excellent photographs taken by Mr, Gest himself in the Orient adorn the walls. The floor is laid with Chinese rugs, and Chinese antiquities in a glass cabinet as well as a reproduction in stone of the famous Nestorian tablet lend the room an intimate atmosphere. The library has a special exhibition room where at the time of my visit a most interesting exhibit of Japanese color-prints and manuscripts was shown, including a number of very beautiful Tibetan manuscripts in gold and silver writing from Mr. Gest's collection. It may be mentioned also that in the Art Museum of Montreal, Mr. Gest has a very interesting collection illustrating the Lamaist cult of Tibet.

The staff of the Gest Library is formed by Dr. Gerhard R. Lomer, university librarian, and Dr. Robert de Resillac-Roese, who has immediate charge of the cataloguing and pursues his task with a rare zeal and enthusiasm. He is assisted in his work by Miss Nancy Lee Swann, a good Chinese scholar, and by a scholar of Chinese nationality, who at present is Mr. C. B. Kwei. The library's collaborator in China is Mr. I. V. Gillis, who resides in Peking and who has extraordinary ability as a book-hunter. He was formerly naval attache to the U. S. Legation in Peking.

The Gest Library was informally opened in 1926, on the day of Chinese New Year, February 13th, with assets of 304 large works, consisting of 10,750 volumes. These had been selected by Mr. Ch'en Pao-ch'en, noted statesman and scholar, tutor of the last Manchu emperor, Hsuan T'ung (1908-11). By June 30th, 1929, the collection had increased to a total of 2,054 works, consisting of 50,640 volumes. All these works have been identified, catalogued, doubly card-indexed, labelled, and placed on the shelves in their proper classification sequence. They are all bound in Chinese cases (*t'ao*). For these 2,054 works, 38 catalogues have been typewritten in triplicate and, correspondingly, two sets of index cards, namely: title cards 4,500; authors' cards 4,170; a total of 8,670 cards. Aside from these 50,640 volumes there are 6,000 not yet identified. Another consignment of 5,305 volumes arrived on July 13th of this year at Vancouver, and approximately 15,000 volumes from a famous private library in China are expected the latter part of this summer. Valuable works will be continually added. Beginning from Catalogue No. 305 all works were selected by Mr. I. V. Gillis. Excepting a few modern works bought from Peking and Shanghai bookstores, all the works in the collection were formerly in the possession of Manchu princes, well-known statesmen, or bibliophiles.

Bound in Chinese Style

All books are bound in Chinese style, *i. e.*, cloth cases held together by bone slips (*ku tsien*). The back of every *t'ao* is provided with a label, each label giving the following items: name of library; classification number; accession or running catalogue number; romanization or transliteration of title (in Thomas Wade's system); title in Chinese characters, written with a brush; short contents of work; romanization of author's name; author's name in Chinese; if rare or original edition, thus specified; number of volumes, if more than one.

Works are classified (like those of the Library of Congress, Washington, the Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris, and others) according to the so-called "Four Treaure" system established toward the end of the third century A.D., by Sun Hu, keeper of the Imperial Library of the Wei dynasty, and which was followed by bibliographers and imperial librarians of the subsequent dynasties. In the "Four Treasure" system, all Chinese works are classified under four principal categories, (1) canonical literature (*king*); (2) history (*shi*); (3) philosophers (*tse*;) (4) belles-lettres (*tsi*),—designated by the capital letters A, B, C, D.

White index cards are used for original works; red cards for works contained in the *tsits'ung shu*, or collections of reprints.

At present the Library has two sets of index cards: title cards and authors' cards. In course of time two sets will be added, namely, title and authors' cards in Chinese, arranged according to the number of strokes in the first character. In addition to this titles of all works in alphabetical order will be written on cards.

On the title cards the following information is given. In the left-hand upper corner: classification number and call number; title of work in Chinese (written with a brush) running vertically parallel to left-hand side of card; romanization of title, running from left to right at top of card; underneath, concise description of contents of work, name or names of authors in Chinese and romanization of commentators, writers of prefaces, date of first publication; date of issue of edition in question; number of chapters; kind of paper; size in millimeters; in left-hand lower corner, accession or running catalogue-number; to the right on same line: number of *t'ao* and volumes.

Authors' cards are written out in the same manner, with contents of work etc.

Well Equipped for Research

The Library is at present well equipped for research work. It is especially strong in dictionaries, historical works, catalogues, encyclopedias, and medicine.

Of rare and old editions the following are deserving of particular mention:

Han wen kung kung k'ao i, collection of works in prose and poetry by Han Yu (A.D. 768-824), compiled by Chu Hi (A.D. 1130-1200), in 8 volumes, issued in the latter part of the 13th century.

Tung Chi, history of China beginning from the mythical emperor Fu Hi down to the end of the T'ang dynasty (A. D. 906), by Cheng Tsiao (A.D. 1108-66), printed in A.D. 1322. Only 50 copies were printed. This edition is rebound in silk covers and interleaved, in 240 volumes.

Chi-ta chung siu Suan-ho ku t'u lu, an edition of the Po ku t'u lu, an illustrated catalogue of ancient bronzes, printed in the Chi-ta period (A.D. 1308-11), 30 volumes of 33 x 25 cm. Some pages are lost. Most illustrations are spread over two pages, while in the Ming and Ts'ing editions they are reduced to a single page in octavo. The Library also has a Ming edition of this work printed in 1588.

Nearly 500 *bona fide* Ming editions, printed from wooden blocks. Some of these are:

Tse chi t'ung kien kang mu, Outlines of the Annals of History, compiled by Yin K'i-sin and published A.D. 1473, in 100 volumes.

Tse chi t'ung kien. Annals of History from the beginning of the Fourth Century B.C. down to the end of the Five Dynasties (A.D. 960) by Se-ma Kwang, published A.D. 1544, in 120 volumes.

Li tai kun ch'en kien. Biographies of emperors and high ministers of state, by the emperor King T'ai, published in A.D. 1453, in 32 volumes.

Wen hien t'ung k'ao, Cyclopedia, dealing with political economy, government offices, ceremonies, etc., by Ma Twan-lin, published in A.D. 1521, in 80 volumes.

Tung i pao kien. a general compilation of medicine, of Korean origin, by Hu Tsun, printed in A.D. 1577, in 25 large volumes.

Shi wu ki yuan, Cyclopedia bearing on the origin of things, selected by Kao Ch'eng of the Sung period, compiled by Yen King, published by Li Kwo in A. D. 1472, in 12 volumes.

An-yang tsi, Posthumous collection of poetry and prose works by Han K'i (A.D. 1008-75), published in A D. 1514, in 16 volumes.

T'ai-po tsi, Collected poems of Li Po (A.D. 705-762), edited by Yang Tse-kien, published in A.D. 1543 (the Kwo Family edition).

Of palace or imperial editions, printed on special paper in only 50 copies (volumes in the imperial yellow color), the Library has 48 works. Among these are:

Shu king t'u shwo, Text and explanation of the Shu king, "Book of History," compiled by order of the Empress Dowager, richly illustrated; issued in A.D. 1905, 16 volumes.

Ta Ts'ing hui tien, Laws and Statutes of the Ts'ing Dynasty, compiled by order of the emperor Kwang Su, richly illustrated, Ed. of 1887, in 500 volumes.

Ta Ts'ing shi ch'ao sheng sun, Imperial edicts and proclamations of the Ts'ing emperors, from T'ien Ming (1616-27) down to the emperor T'ung Chi (1862-75), printed during the reign of Kwang Su, in 608 volumes.

K'in ting ts'i sheng fang lio, Chronicles of the suppression of the various rebels during the T'ai-p'ing Rebellion (1851-65), compiled under suppervision of Prince Kung, printed in A.D. 1896, in 1,156 volumes.

The original edition of the great cyclopedia *T'u shu tsi ch'eng,* compiled between 1686 and 1726, printed in 1726, consisting of 5,020 volumes, bound in 502 *t'ao*; the first large Chinese work printed with movable copper type (the only other complete copy outside of China in British Museum).

Two copies of the *Wu Ying tien chu chen pau ts'ung shu,* a collection of 139 works selected by the emperor K'ien Lung, reprinted during 1773-94, the first large Chinese work printed with movable wooden type, in 811 and 600 volumes.

Shi san king, Rubbings from the stone tablets in the Hall of Classics connected with the Confucian Temple, Peking, of the 13 canonical books, the text of which, consisting of more than 800,000 characters, was written during twelve years and completed in A D. 1740 by Tsiang Heng (1672-1743) and by order of Emperor K'ien Lung cut in stone, with imperial writings; in 208 volumes.

The *Cheng t'ung Tao tsang,* Collection of the works contained in the Taoist Canon, lithographically reprinted on extra white paper, published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai, 1923-25, in 1,200 volumes.

The original manuscript of the *P'ei wen yun fu,* Concordance of terms and phrases, compiled in 1704-11, by a board of 76 scholars under personal supervision of the emperor K'ang Hi, printed first in A.D. 1724 in 160 volumes (also in the possession of the Gest Library), in 105 volumes.

In view of the fact that first editions of older works are no longer obtainable, the so-called *ts'ung-shu* are of fundamental importance for any Chinese library. These are collections of reprints of old books now out of print or not easily accessible separately. The greater part of earlier literature can now be found in the *ts'ung-shu* exclusively. The Gest Library is fortunate in owning fifty-five such *ts'ung-shu.*

One of the greatest treasures of Mr. Gest is an extensive collection of Sutras from a Tripitaka edition which were obtained in a remote part of China. At the time of my sojourn in Montreal (July 11 and 12, 1929) the consignment had just reached Vancouver, B.C., and I had no occasion to see it; but Mr. Gest was good enough to show me photostats of a number of pages. This collection consists of:

698 volumes printed under the Sung in A.D. 1246.
1,635 volumes printed under the Yuan (14th century), mostly in A.D. 1306.
876 volumes printed under the Ming (16th century).
2,114 volumes in manuscript, dated A.D. 1600.

Total 5,323 volumes.

This collection will undoubtedly form the most superb Buddhistic library anywhere in existence.

In the United States Court for China

GERTRUDE GUTKE, Plaintiff,
vs.
CHARLES HERBERT GUTKE, Defendants.

Cause No. 3236
Civil No. 1419
ORDER
Filed at Shanghai, China, November 27, 1929.
JAMES M. HOWES
Clerk.

ORDER

The object of this action is a suit for divorce.

WHEREAS, Plaintiff herein by her attorney on the 27th day of November 1929, made application for the substitution of publication for personal service of summons upon the defendant herein; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of November 1929, the summons for defendant was returned by the Marshal of the United States Court for China, "Defendant cannot be found within the jurisdiction of this Court"; and

WHEREAS, it appears from the files of this case that on the 27th day of November 1929, GERTRUDE GUTKE, the plaintiff herein, filed an affidavit to the effect that the defendant, CHARLES HERBERT GUTKE, does not reside within the jurisdiction of this Court and that he has not been a resident of this jurisdiction within the past four years.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is this 27th day of November 1929, ORDERED that service upon the defendant be made by publication once a week for three consecutive weeks in the "CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW", a paper of general circulation most likely to reach defendant.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the defendant cause his appearance to be entered herein on or before the fortieth day, exclusive of Sundays and legal holidays, occurring after the 14th day of November 1929, the last day of publication of this ORDER; otherwise the case will be proceeded with as in cause of default.

BY THE COURT:

MILTON D. PURDY.
JUDGE

Dated: Shanghai, China,
November 27, 1929.

China Denounces Extraterritorial Treaties

BY WILBUR BURTON

(In "Current History," November 1929)

THE RECENTLY renewed and ever-insistent Chinese demands for the abolition of extraterritoriality—which include an exchange of notes between the Nationalist Government and the United States Department of State made public on Sept. 5, an indirect threat by China on Sept. 10 to withdraw from the Council of the League of Nations unless that body consider the subject, and an announcement on Sept. 16 that extraterritoriality will be terminated next year even if the foreign powers affected do not agree—have raised anew a most persistent subject of dissension.

The notes made public at Washington on Sept. 5 consisted of a communication delivered to our State Department on April 27 and the answer of Secretary of State Stimson to that note. The Chinese communication asked that our government consider the abolition of extraterritorial rights in China in the near future. The reply was to the effect that nothing positive could be done until China's Government was more securely organized than it is now, but that this government would be glad to start negotiations with a view to the gradual relinquishment of extraterritorial rights. Great Britain's reply to a similar note from China was a flat refusal to consider abolition under present conditions.

A further note from China to our State Department on Sept. 12 requested an immediate conference to consider the problem; it was reported a few days later that the Nationalist Government had already appointed delegates to a preparatory commission for the abolition of extraterritoriality.

At Geneva on Sept. 10 considerable disturbance was created by the proposal of C. C. Wu, Chinese delegate, that the Assembly of the League be authorized, in accordance with Article XIX of the covenant, to advise reconsideration of treaties that had become inapplicable and dangerous to the peace. The Chinese resolution was obviously aimed at extraterritorial treaties, but it was received with applause by the German delegates, who saw in it an opportunity to reopen the question of revision of the Versailles Treaty. The French delegates, for the same reason that the Germans applauded, hotly opposed the resolution.

On Sept. 14 the Agenda Committee rejected the Chinese proposal, and it was reported that China threatened to quit the League unless this rejection was withdrawn. A compromise resolution was therefore drawn up by which it is left to the Assembly of the League to decide in individual cases whether or not to give the requested advice for reconsideration of treaties. The next day, Sept. 24, the Judiciary Committee unanimously adopted the Chinese resolution as modified, and on the closing day of the sessions the Assembly ratified this compromise resolution. Meanwhile, on Sept. 16, the Nationalist Government proclaimed that all extraterritorial rights in China would be abolished by Jan. 1, 1930, unless some move was made in the interim by the interested powers.

Extrality Formerly Reciprocal

It is not surprising that the Chinese view with extreme dislike the rights of extraterritoriality, which provide that foreign consular courts shall have jurisdiction over their own nationals in China. Americans would not look with equanimity on a system whereby Chinese in the United States were subject only to their own laws and courts. A judge from China sitting in New York, and from whose decisions this country had no appeal, would arouse patriotic hostility of fearful portent.

The principle of extraterritoriality is as old as that of nationality. In ancient times, however, it was invoked with more equality than exists in the present Sino-foreign system. That is to say, each national group made itself responsible for its citizens when traveling among other groups, a situation whose modern equivalent would be a Chinese judge for Chinese in New York and an American judge for Americans in Shanghai. There is at present an American judge in Shanghai; but there is no Chinese judge in New York.

China is the last country of modern times in which the system has persisted to an appreciable degree. Extraterritoriality has been abolished in both Turkey and Siam within the past decade and partly abandoned in Persia.

In the latter country there are few foreigners and less nationalism, so the system is probably agreeable to every one concerned. Persia today, in fact, provides an approximate counterpart of China seventy-five years ago when extraterritoriality was first taking hold in its present form. The Chinese then did not appreciate foreign guests, but being compelled to accommodate them they preferred to have as little to do with them as possible. They therefore readily consented to extraterritoriality, a fact that many of the present foreigners in China cannot forget.

The Chinese gave it only grudging approval, however, as the most palatable of many evils. The Manchu throne was opposed to every one and everything foreign; the decadent but still shrewd statesmen surrounding the Son of Heaven probably realized that the West was an inevitable Nemesis. The less they had to do with Westerners the longer they could hold out—a wise theory, for if the Chinese had attempted to mete out their justice to foreigners there undeniably would have been far more gunplay than actually took place.

Origins of Extraterritorialty

The traditional origin of extraterritoriality was a sample of old-fashioned Chinese justice to an American sailor in Canton. The sailor, working on his ship, accidentally dropped something which killed a Chinese in the harbor. The sailor was surrendered to the Chinese authorities, given a fair trial and, since Chinese jurisprudence made no distinction between murder and manslaughter, was strangled to death. This incident apparently true, took place longafter the establishment of extraterritoriality between China and Russia, the first foreign nation of importance with which the Chinese came into intimate contact. A Sino-Russian treaty of 1689 stipulated that subjects of either nation guilty of breaches of the frontier should be handed over to their respective officials for punishment—extraterritoriality on a basis of equality. A later treaty, in 1768, reiterated this principle.

It was, however, the Sino-American Treaty of 1844—after the sailor's death—which established the unilateral extraterritoriality now extant. The story of the sailor is significant, since it emphasizes why foreigners today are fearful of surrendering the system.

The Sino-British Treaty of Tientsin in 1858, following the wording of the Sino-American Treaty of 1834, said that "all questions in regard to rights, whether of property or persons, arising between British subjects, shall be subject to the jurisdiction of British authorities."

Another clause read: "Chinese subjects who may be guilty of any criminal act toward British subjects shall be arrested and punished by the Chinese authorities, according to the laws of China. British subjects who may commit any crime in China shall be tried and punished by the Consul, or other public functionary authorized thereto, according to the laws of Great Britain." This clause was less bilateral than it sounded, for it gave China power over her own subjects in China only, not in England.

The later Chefoo agreement put in legal treaty form the favorite foreign argument for extraterritoriality: "That so long as the laws of the two countries (England and China) differ from each other there can be but one principle to guide judicial proceedings in mixed cases in China; namely, that the case is tried by the official of the defendant's nationality, the official of the plaintiff's nationality merely attending to watch the proceedings in the interests of justice. * * * The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case."

Another treaty between the United States and China, signed in Peking in 1880, provided: "When controversies arise in the Chinese Empire between citizens of the United States and subjects of his Imperial Majesty which need to be examined and decided by the public officers of the two nations, it is agreed between the governments of the United States and China that such cases shall be tried by the proper official of the nationality of the defendant. The properly authorized official of the plaintff's nationality shall be freely permitted to attend the trial, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position. He shall be granted all proper facilities for watching the proceedings in the interests of justice. * * * If he so desires, he shall have the right to present, to examine and to cross-examine witnesses. If he is dissatisfied with the proceedings he shall be permitted to protest against them in detail. The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case."

This practice of foreigners watching trials of Chinese developed in the Mixed Court of the International Settlement of Shanghai into the Chinese judge merely rubber-stamping the decisions—an evolution which for a long time contributed to the Chinese opposition to extraterritoriality. This ended, however, in 1927, with full rendition of the court to the Chinese on the basis of the original treaties. Otherwise there has been no material change in the extraterritorial status of British and Americans since the conclusion of the agreements cited.

Japan's Attitude

The French also negotiated treaties and the lesser nations fell in line, usually by the simple procedure of a "most favored nation" clause. Japan, becoming one of the great powers

(Continued on page 58)

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(二)終身保壽 天有不測風雲人有旦夕禍福爲未雨綢繆計應早保此壽險

(三)教育年金保壽 年年添育子女宜早爲學費之籌備應保此壽險

(四)婚嫁立業保壽 子女年齡年長一年婚嫁立業早爲之備應保此壽險

(五)團體保壽 保障工商調節勞資工人店員應自注意而廠主店主亦應早爲工人店員籌備以保此壽險盜匪日熾警探捕治奮不顧身亦應保此壽險

and strong enough to terminate extraterritoriality within her own borders, demanded and obtained extraterritoriality for her subjects in China. It is current opinion in the Far East that Japan is really indifferent to this phase of her "imperialism"—since her own traditional culture and customs are largely copied from China—but is clinging to the practice because she wants full equality with the most powerful countries of the West.

Today England, the United States, France and Japan are the only important countries retaining extraterritoriality. The German and Austrian treaties were terminated by the war, and the Russian treaties—which changed from a bilateral to a unilateral status after the British and American negotiations—ended with the Bolshevik revolution. Italy, Belgium, Spain, Denmark and Portugal recently have signed treaties giving up their extraterritoral rights. The Mexican treaty recently expired. The American treaty is not due to expire until 1932, and the British treaty several years later. Countries like Norway, Sweden and Switzerland are not pertinent to the discussion since they have few citizens in China and tacitly stand ready to follow the lead of the larger powers.

There are, then, approximately 10,000 Americans, 15,000 Britishers, 3,000 Frenchmen, 200,000 Japanese, and little more than 1,000 other foreigners enjoying extraterritoriality, a small group indeed compared to China's more than 400,000,000 population and, seemingly, of small consequence to the Chinese Government in comparison with the many major problems awaiting solution.

Chinese Objections to the System

Why, it is reasonable to ask, should the Chinese be so excited about extraterritoriality when its effect appears to be so insignificant in relation to larger issues, such as building roads and railroads, achieving genuine stabilization and unity, financial reform, and trade expansion? The "loss of face" involved in any unilateral treaty is obvious, but by Western standards only a petty politician would let that be the guiding inspiration of policy. It is, however, the "loss of face" incident to extraterritoriality which is vital. "Face" is the soul of China; a Chinese will fight for his "face" quicker than for anything else, and his attitude is understandable in the West if an analogy is drawn between "face" and honor, or religion.

There are also other items of scarcely less importance. The Chinese feel, and adduce evidence to prove, that foreign courts are used to defy Chinese sovereignty. The lone Brazilian recently registered in a foreign census of China was not even a Brazilian, but came from somewhere in the Near East. He assumed Brazilian nationality because the laws of Brazil did not preclude operating a gambling house, while the Chinese laws against gambling are as severe as American laws against alcoholic liquor. For years the entire Mexican population of Shanghai, four in number, engaged in operating gambling establishments. They were arrested and freed time after time under Mexican law and were in jail when the Mexican treaty expired. Then they were tried under Chinese law and given stiff fines and jail sentences. Opponents of the abolition of extraterritoriality, writing in the Shanghai press, described these sentences as "brutal," yet a Chinese in Michigan, until recently, would have been liable to a life sentence for having a half pint of gin upon his fourth arrest.

Many small consulates, and perhaps some of the larger ones, have sold extraterritorial rights to Chinese by registering them as citizens, and such Chinese invariably engaged in political, or criminal, activities against the existing government. Many foreigners as well have participated in Chinese politics under the protection of extraterritoriality. The writer once did so himself when arrested in Peking on a rather absurd charge by the late Chang Tso-lin government. Although the charge, "conspiracy to overthrow the government," was far fetched for one engaged in nothing more than writing news and propaganda articles for a newspaper operated by a government fighting Chang Tso-lin, the right of a government to suppress such enterprise is unquestioned in international conventions. By invoking extraterritoriality the writer avoided a possibly long and wearying jail term, but from any other than a strictly personal viewpoint his case was far more of an argument against extraterritoriality than for it.

The Chinese further contend that justice is frequently partial and prejudiced in foreign courts where the plaintiffs are Chinese. His British Majesty's Courts, which include a supreme court and a police court, are especially under fire on this charge. One case frequently cited is that of a British police inspector, who was charged with killing a Chinese coolie by kicking him down stairs in a fit of anger at his laziness. That the inspector kicked the coolie down stairs was not disputed, but a police medical commission declared the coolie had actually died of kidney trouble. The inspector was not punished except by demotion and reprimand.

The British court is handicapped by the jury system. It is virtually impossible, especially in Shanghai were racial prejudice against the Chinese is so strong among foreigners, to find a jury that would impose as severe a sentence upon a foreigner for assaulting a Chinese as it would mete out to a foreigner assaulting another foreigner. And arguments with ricksha coolies and servants provoke many assaults. One especially glaring miscarriage of British justice came under the writer's observation shortly after the Nanking incident in 1927. A British soldier was charged with criminal assault on a Chinese servant girl. Two young men (Chinese) of the household in which the girl worked identified the soldier positively among a group of six or seven in identical uniforms. The only defense of the soldier was an alibi supported by one of his comrades, and the judge's summing up indicated belief in the guilt of the accused. Yet the jury found him not guilty.

The United States Court for China, which has existed since 1907, consular courts prevailing prior, has never been attacked for displaying racial partiality. There are no juries, the Supreme Court of the United States having ruled that the Constitution does not follow the flag, and the present judge, Milton D. Purdy, is one of the fairest and most intelligent jurists with whom the writer is acquainted. He has done much to win prestige for America in China. He has ruled, for example, that offenses by American sailors ashore come under his jurisdiction where there can be no doubt of their punishment, as there could be if their cases were handled in the secrecy of military courts. Further, Judge Purdy acts on the principle that Americans, after all, are guests in China, and the punishment for offenses against Chinese should be even more severe than for offenses against other Americans.

The American court has a commissioner for minor cases, and one commissioner several years ago created a sensation in Shanghai by sentencing a prominent American to a jail term, with no alternative, for assaulting a ricksha coolie. Previously only fines and reparations had been customary.

Chinese Justice Below Western Standards

Turning to the foreigner's side of the case, it is all too obvious that many of his fears of Chinese justice and its administration are supported by valid evidence. The Chinese have established many excellent courts, notably the Mixed Court of Shanghai, and their present written laws compare favorably with those of the West from which they were copied. Manslaughter, for example, is no longer punishable by death; but it seems to be an axiom in Chinese jurisprudence that a pedestrian is never in the wrong in cases growing out of automobile accidents. Furthermore, Chinese written law is a scrap of paper outside the great cities like Shanghai. The majority of the courts have grafting judges and are subservient to the nearest military authority. Trained judges are few, most of the jails are barbaric, and procedure is chaotic.

The report in 1927 of the Commission on Extraterritorial Jurisdiction in China, headed by Silas H. Strawn of Chicago, was not, for the most part exaggerated, and little progress has been made since. This report said, briefly, that the Chinese judiciary was far below Western standards, and that extraterritoriality should not be abolished until the country achieved a strong, unified government that could give assurance of a modern, independent system of courts. And even China's best friends are forced to admit that the present Nationalist Government is neither strong nor unified.

Another argument against abolition of extraterritoriality is that China at heart is not as radically changed from what it was a century ago as the surface would indicate. The old customs, and some of the old tortures so abhorrent to the modern Western mind, still linger. The present Nationalist Government permits execution of murderers by slow, barbaric strangulation, and many are killed in this fashion every week. But, of course, much Western savagery could be cited, and is cited by Chinese when invidious comparisons are made. The Sacco-Vanzetti case was widely publicized throughout Cathay.

There is one tremendous change, however, from the China of 1829 to the China of 1929. The Chinese today do not wish to oust foreign residents as did the Manchus. The Chinese no longer wish to be cut off from the West; they wish to trade and exchange produce and ideas with other countries. Where the Manchus would deliberately have used their courts to rid the country of foreigners, the Chinese now would most likely modify their courts and customs in favor of foreigners they regarded as desirable. Foreigners regarded as offensive might not encounter such courtesy. That is one reason why many foreigners now resident in China have sound reason to fear the abolition of extraterritoriality.

Japan, whose surface is more deceptive than that of China, has not altogether changed at heart from a code adopted from ancient Cathay. Much evidence to this effect

(*Continued on page 82*)

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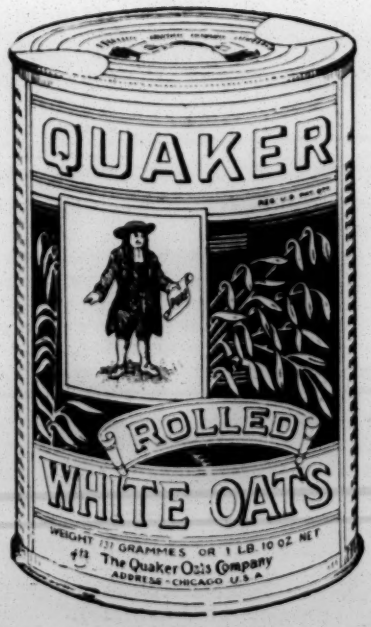

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The Attempted Piracy of the S.S. Haiching

ONE of the most sanguinary conflicts which has taken place on the China coast occurred last Sunday, when the S. S. "Haiching," a vessel belonging to the Douglass Steamship Co., while proceeding with more than 300 passengers and a full cargo, was made the victim of an attempted piracy, the desperadoes emerging from the passengers when the ship neared Bias Bay, and with fierce yells, punctuated by shots from brandished revolvers, stormed the bridge where a half dozen foreign officers and Indian guards quickly put up a resistance and retaliated with shots of their own.

The attack, which was begun at about one o'clock in the morning, lasted till dawn, when the timely arrival of H. M. S. "Sterling," which had answered a wireless sent out by the "Haicheng's" operator, saved the ship from destruction by fire. After the British bluejackets had restored order on board the vessel, it was found that 12 people had been killed, 25 wounded and about 60 drowned. The dead were 3rd officer K. F. Woodward, who was shot through the heart while defending the "Haiching's" bridge; one Indian guard, and 10 pirates. The wounded included the ship's officers, all of whom were British, 7 pirates, and about 15 passengers. Although there were four foreign passengers on board, none of them was injured. They were a Mrs. Campbell and her two daughters, Dorothy and Louise Campbell, a missionary family of the Martha Threasher Memorial Hospital of Swatow, Americans, and one Britisher.

Details of the fighting were available through the *Review's* Canton correspondent, who interviewed the ship's captain, Osmonde Farrar, when the "Haiching" arrived in Hongkong, under her own steam, Sunday night.

The steamer was enroute from Swatow to Hongkong and had reached Chailon Point, not far from Bias Bay, a region notorious for piracies in recent years, when about 25 men who were among the Chinese steerage passengers, suddenly declared themselves and, revealing revolvers and carbines, broke over the barrier protecting the upper decks, and swarmed toward the bridge, where the ship's officers, warned of the outbreak, had assembled and with the Indian guards, offered resistance. The pirates dropped the ship's anchor and the "Haiching" came to a standstill, the battle commencing at about 1 a.m. From behind barbed wire and heavy grille work encircling the bridge, the officers defended their ship. Besides Captain Farrer the foreigners on the bridge included Chief Officer R. J. Johnson, and 3rd Officer K. F. Woodward. Beside these and the four foreign passengers, the following officers, who were unable to join their countrymen on the upper deck, were trapped in the engine room during the fight: Chief Engineer F. C. Dixon, 2nd Engineer F. Keweld and 3rd Engineer A. Demello.

The pirates succeeded in fatally wounding 3rd Officer Woodward during the early part of the fight, when one of them displayed considerable bravery by facing the barrage from the bridge in order to get a sure shot at the unfortunate Britisher. He paid for his valor a moment afterward, however, when a bullet killed him instantly. After the first repulse the pirates retired for a few minutes, resuming their attempt on the bridge shortly afterward.

The second seige met with no better success than the first, however, the pirates retreating after having lost several dead and had their numbers lessened by three or four seriously wounded. The only injury delivered to those on the bridge was a wound to an Indian guard, who was put out of the fighting. During the rest of the encounter, the officers used flashlights playing them on the pirates, and spotting them out of the darkness. The pirates, deceived by the officers' ruse in placing their lights some distance from themselves, were unable to answer the fire from the bridge with any accuracy.

After this disastrous encounter the pirates contented themselves with sniping at the bridge, this fighting continuing for more than 3 hours. One Indian guard was killed. Toward dawn the pirates, growing more desperate as time passed without result in their favor, shouted at Captain Farrar that the ship would be set afire unless he surrendered. The Captain answered by shooting in the direction from which these overtures emanated.

The pirates carried out their threat, securing kerosene from the store-room, and spreading it over the fore decks. Soon the blaze had widened to an alarming extent, and the Chinese passengers, thoroughly frightened, swarmed on the decks. *Reuter's* correspondent retold the story of the scene as he heard it from the officers:

"Terror-stricken, women, clasping their children in their arms, jumped overboard, while scores of desperate yelling men fought with each other in a rush for the lifeboats, three of which overturned while being lowered, precipitating the occupants into the sea."

When it appeared that the ship was lost, H. M. S. "Sterling" appeared, and a few minutes later sailors swarmed over the sides, bringing fire-fighting equipment with them. They quelled the panic and presently succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The pirates who had not succeeded in escaping by boat were rounded up and arrested. Shortly aftrward H. M. S. "Sirdah" arrived and the uninjured passengers were transferred to her, eventually reaching Hongkong in safety.

The crippled ship pulled up anchor and proceeded to Hongkong in the wake of the British cruisers. The wounded, including pirates, were placed in hospitals in Hongkong.

This incident is the first piracy in more than a year in which a British vessel has been attacked. It is one of the bloodiest that has occurred in recent years on the China coast.

Central Bank Has More Than $35,000,000 Deposits

It was officially learned on Monday that the Supervisory Committee of the Central Bank of China has just completed a thorough examination of the general affairs of the Banking Department of the Bank, showing its position after one year's working.

From the Committee's report to the Board of Directors, the following statement is taken:

Banking Department

Liabilities:		
Capital		$20,000,000.—
Deposits		$35,713,922.96
Other Liabilities		$ 1,770 016.63
		$57,483,939.59
Assets:		
Cash in vault		$12,751,637.42
Silver Dollars	$ 8,893,048.40	
Sycee Tls.2,300,790.39 @ 73	$ 3,151,767.66	
Silver Bars Tls.565,457.09 @ 125	$ 706,821.36	
Deposits with Banks		$16,827,612.65
Local Banks	$15,555,710.38	
Outport Banks	$ 1,271,902.27	
Loan against Securities and Bills Discounted		$13,710,036.12
Loans against Securities	$11,395,539.26	
Bills Discounted	$ 2,514,496.86	
Investments in Government Securities		$ 7,035,939.15
Bank Premises		$ 2,328,729.63
Other Assets		$ 4,829,984.62
		$57,483,939.59

The Supervisory Committee, it may be recalled, is charged with the dual function of:

(a) Reporting on the specie reserve of the Bank every ten days. Its published reports have shown that adequate specie reserves have been consistently held by the Bank against its Note issue, and it is pointed out that the specie reserve against Note issue is held in separate vaults distinct from the cash of the Banking department.

(b) Conducting periodical examinations into the affairs of the Bank, which has been done regularly in the past twelve months.

The Committee consists of:

Li Ming (Chekiang Industrial Bank),
C. L. Wang (representative of the Government),
Tsu-yee Pei (Bank of China),
Z. C. Zing (Native Bankers' Association),
Yu Ya-ching (Chamber of Commerce),
K. H. Lin (Shanghai Bankers' Association), and
C. H. Shu (National Commercial Bank).—*Kuo Min.*

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So This Is Shanghai?

BY LOWE CHUAN-HUA*

(*From Plain Talk for November, 1929*)

"WESTERN civilization is to the Oriental nothing more than Bibles, bullets and beer," writes a Boston journalist. Perhaps in no other Oriental metropolis is this definition more glaringly revealed to the East than in the so-called International Settlement of Shanghai.

Shanghai represents a perfect achievement of modern civilization. Like the large industrial centers of the West, Shanghai has formed her Rotary Clubs, Epworth Leagues, Salvation Army, dancing schools, barber-shop magazines and Chambers of Commerce to uphold foreign interests and privileges. Then Shanghai boasts of a "public library" where one can always find the latest creations of London and Paris in carefully selected British periodicals, and keep in touch with the newest developments in China by referring to what is mildly branded by many as "the daily reminder of British unpleasantness", known for business purposes as the *North China Daily News*. In the "public library" there are also the *China Press* and the *Shanghai Times*; but the *China Weekly Review*, thanks to the outrageous opinions of Editor J. B. Powell, is assiduously kept out! Substantially, civilization in Shanghai is an evangelistic, militaristic and barroom affair.

While their pockets are picked on earth, the Chinese are laboriously taught to keep their eyes on heaven. Shanghai has no less than 50 churches of various denominations, including the Christian Scientist, the Quaker, and the Theosophist. Soul-saving campaigns are extensive and are sometimes cleverly carried out through Chinese channels. Stepping into that Christian barber-shop and restaurant association on Szechuen Road one evening, I happened to hear a high-sounding voice in the auditorium. I went in and found it jammed with salvation-canvassers and Chinese converts. Behold, the speaker was no other than a red-blooded representative of Elmer Gantry & Company.

A Happy Ending

"How many of you want eternal life?" shouted the evangelist I am sure you all want it. Only some of you are not brave enough to kick the devil out of you—to get right with God!"

There was much praying and mourning, but the holy service ended joyfully with "Yes, Jesus Loves Me" and considerable hand-shaking.

Not an uncommon device of imparting civilization to the Chinese is the mission school. There girls are told that to solve one's national problems one must incessantly imbibe the spirit of the meek and lowly. There one is taught how five loaves and two fishes could be transformed to feed a multitude of five thousand and how Jonah swallowed the whale. But there one learns nothing as to how 20,283 chests of opium could be exchanged for one beautiful island and five open ports and how, by owning the most malignant gun-boats in the world, one can swindle, every year, millions of customs funds out of the poorest quarter of mankind. There one studies, of course, one's national literature for some eight hours a week, but one is invariably given to understand that English, Bible-reading and athletics are highly useful and therefore important. Few of the students know enough Chinese characters to write a decent composition. But most of them can write faultless English letters. Finally they become Shanghai's leading Chinese women, rubbing shoulders with their Western sisters in Carlton ballroom and Majestic hotel.

Bullets to Supplement Bibles

If Bibles fail to convert the Chinese, bullets will surely set them right. There are 26 foreign men-of-war and one British transport in port at the moment of writing. In one period of seven months, two years ago, the British Government spent no less than £4,000,000 for maintaining an expeditionary force in Shanghai, which at one time numbered as many as 13,000. As a further measure of protecting their "rights", British die-hards have seen fit to squander the good sum of a million dollars for erecting barbed-wire barricades around the settlement and, in cases of "necessity", in Chinese areas. There is no recognition of Chinese sovereignty. Shanghai is considered part and parcel of the great British empire.

British Tommies are sent to China for war; they have anticipated action. It is imperative, then, constantly to remind them of imminent conflicts with the Nationalists, and in this respect the foreign press in Shanghai has done its mission admirably. A war atmosphere is created. Christians are once more told of the Boxer uprising, the Nanking incident and other forms of Chinese barbarity. "The Nationalists," cries the *North China Daily News*, "are infected with the virus of Bolshevism. Everything foreign and therefore noble is endangered!" When the alarmist's warnings fail to materialize, there are always plenty of rows with Chinese coolies and plenty of athletic contests to keep the two fisted Western fighter busy.

For British Tommies, Shanghai is not at all dull. Men in uniform are granted half-rates in most of the theatres and have access to all the cabarets. The authorities of the British expeditionary force have not even overlooked sexual matters. On Burkill Road is a brothel operated exclusively for the well-being of the visiting crusaders. A list of preventive suggestions is prepared by a British medical officer and given due prominence. Yet (irony of ironies!) the British consul general reports to his home government that no licentious vice is allowed in the settlement! When a consular representative of the proud British Empire fails to perceive what is happening within ten minutes' ride of his office, it is high time for him to revise his intelligence service!

It must be admitted that foreign forces in Shanghai have usually maintained rather good discipline, save for a couple of ill-managed rapes on Chinese amahs, and at one time the shocking appearance of a British private in "shorts" at a prominent social function!

Paper Bullets

Paper bullets are as essential as bayonets in Shanghai. Day in and day out all forms of insulting assaults on China are manufactured by a noisy set of bread-and-butter patriots and club politicians and propagandists whose horizon is bounded but by the four walls of their office, with the safe as the center. His Majesty's paper-bullet-dealers have so far produced rather attractive weapons—"China in Chaos", "China in the Grip of the Reds", "What's Wrong with China?" and similar titles.

Along with the distribution of Bibles and the smuggling of ammunition to Chinese war-lords, selling beer is one of the most profitable enterprises in the settlement. Shanghai has not only "the longest bar in the world", but also an unparalleled variety of cafes: Alcazar, Asahi, Manila, Parisien, Eldorado, Golden Star, Broadway, Charleston, Mumms, Tavern, etc. Indeed, Japan and China are learning fast and are getting up quite a few night clubs to convert their youth to the new happiness of wine, women and song. As to pretty partners, Chinese sing-song girls and Japanese geishas have shown rapid adaptability and are keeping good pace with visiting races.

American Sailors

Of all varieties of *Homo sapiens*, the one who patronizes Shanghai's drinking paradise most religiously is the American sailor. Without him night life would be colorless indeed. He is responsible not only for the majority of the rows with Chinese rickshaw-pullers, but also for supporting most of the dancing-hall queens. Like all one-hundred-percent Americans, he is democratic and dangerously sociable. Given a few tumblers of whisky and soda, he will very soon pat your shoulder and converse with you in a most friendly way. Of course, he can tell you incredibly adventurous stories about his travels, but occasionally he will indulge in discussing Chinese politics. "Well, I tell yuh," he says, "Dr. Sun's awright, a good citizen. And I certainly respeck good citizens. But the Komintong's a dream, full o' Russian propaganda. Worse'n Hip Sing and On Leong! The United States's not here for concessions and all that, but yuh gotta have a stable gov'ment to do business!"

Verily, Shanghai is a happy hunting-ground for the foreigner. The Chinese having no control whatever in matters of immigration, any bunch of Limehouse villains may park in this hotbed of humdrum; may get rich and pretend to live like princes and barons. With their eyes constantly set on pecuniary gain, most of the foreigners in Shanghai rarely pay any measurable attention to affairs beyond their office desks. Their daily interest is largely one of investment. At night? Well, drinking is cheap and gay life inexorbitant.

To be successful in Shanghai one must conform to the imperialist's unwritten laws. To attack the activities of the British-dominated municipal council is to slap the very face of King George the Fifth; to express sympathy with Nationalist aspirations is to announce one self as a traitor to Anglo-Saxon civilization; to demand better working conditions in the British-American Tobacco Company's factories is to make oneself a Bolshevist agitator; to levy stamp-taxes on Chesterfields or Capstans is to violate treaty obligations, and to walk into any one of Shanghai's "public parks" is to trespass the sacred grounds of the British Empire.

Fortunately, an increasing number of foreigners see through special privileges and are eager to reconstruct business and political and social relationships with the people upon whom they must depend for their ultimate prosperity.

* The writer is a graduate of the University of Chicago, a former lecturer in America, a teacher in Chinese colleges, and a newspaperman.

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Report of American Russian Relief Expedition

The following are extracts from the report made by Charles J. Leonard of the American Red Cross Harbin Russian Relief Expedition written while aboard the Red Cross car nearing Chalantun early on the morning of November 29.

Conferences are being held at the various railway stations for locating refugees and giving them assistance; also for settling them where possible.

There is a feeling of tenseness and uneasiness among the passengers. Most of them are Chinese men who have taken their families to their homes down in Shantung or Chihli Provinces. to Mukden, Kirin, or other places of safety. They are now going back to settle up affairs and then leave until the present conflict is settled. Some are merchants who had to flee from Manchuli, Chalainor, or Hailar during the air raids and are going back to see what can be done regarding the safety of their goods. The Russian passengers are also mostly men, but there are some women and children among them. The men fled with their families to Harbin and are now going back to locate their cattle or other live stock, for most of them are rangers, though there are some merchants and railway employees among them. The women and children fled to Harbin and intermediate towns to escape air raids, but now that there has been no bombing for several days, are returning.

Large numbers of White Russian refugees from the Three Rivers District have assembled at small villages in the mountains. These are destitute of adequate clothing and food. Some are in desparate condition. Others were robbed of clothing, food and what little money they had. It is claimed that some, even the children, were left almost naked in the cold by those who robbed them.

Tonight we can see along the way camp fires built by groups of refugees who are having to spend the night in the cold. Some are traveling by foot, others by cart. The ground is covered with snow, but Providence has been good to the many who these past months have had to flee from their homes some a distance of three hundred miles, for the weather this fall has been unusually mild. Never has north Manchuria been so warm as this fall.

At Yalu one of our party stopped off with four large bags of bread, twenty pounds of sugar, three pounds of tea and one hundred Harbin dollars. This will be of some help to those who are in need, but it is far too little. A company of soldiers at Yalu who are there to repair the railway in case of an emergency, are accused of looting refugees who are passing by, but we could not verify these rumors. We shall seek to have the soldiers removed on our arrival at Pokutu.

We continue to pass great numbers of people fleeting from Pokutu. There are along with them carts and wagons filled with Chinese soldiers with their bedding and baggage. Here and there are also groups of Chinese soldiers on horseback. They are stopping the people, and, it is feared, are looting. Groups of horse and cattle are being driven into the mountains and it appears that these are being driven their by mounted soldiers. We can see from the train a half dozen soldiers

(Continued on page 89)

Shanghai: The Christmas Shopper's Paradise

BY M. C. P.

ALL the wealth of the East is turned into the fabulously opulent markets of Shanghai, where the costliest silks, the richest of woven fabrics; the most artistically wrought silverware; gem-crusted ornaments of exotic pattern; skilfully carved jade in tones of matchless beauty; fragile, delicate Chinaware; enduring, lasting lacquerware of China and Japan; the dignity, the cool loveliness of cloissone; velvets and the shimmery, transparency of the products of Indian looms; ivory from the tropics and beryl and torquoise from the faraway trails of the outlans of Turkestan; the soft, entrancing touch of furs from the Siberian and Trans-Baikalian countries—all these are here to delight the senses and win a new response from the weary Christmas can rival Shanghai as a mart that removes gift-shopper. Surely few cities in the world can rival Shanghai as a mart that removes gift buying from the realm of duty and places it under the category of privilege and pleasure that bring new zest to life.

It is not a matter of discouraging searching for a single item suitable for father, another for mother, or sister, brother, husband, near or distant relative—the problem, if any, is to choose from all the store of attractive presentable gifts and by a process of elimination, decide upon the thing that will be prized most highly of all those which would please the recipient. And in this choice the Shanghai shopper need be less concerned with the financial side of the purchasing than in most of the other trade centers of the world. For things which in foreign countries would be out of the question for the modest buyer, here become possible for the most scanty budget.

Shops to Delight the Gift-Seeker

Jewelry, for instance, that has about it the stamp of the Orient. Old wine carriers, of finely woven, intricately patterned silverware—that bears the superb record of patient, craftwork. Cigar and cigarette boxes of the same stuff, that can be "bought for a song." Toilet sets, initialled or studded with heavy, aristocratic crests: silver-backed brushes and combs, for the heart's particular choice. Libation cups, or the full spread of silverware for a festive table—this for the matron friend or mother. You will find many other suggestions in such shops as boast Shanghai's best silversmiths—Tuck Chang, for instance, whose store is a familiar friend to every perplexed gift seeker and has been helping Shanghai shoppers out of their difficulties for almost as long as the Bund has been in use.

Another landmark on the shopper's route in Shanghai is the gift shop of Toyo Murakami, which perhaps has a finer selection of Japanese goods than can be found anywhere in the city. A wide range of curios forms the background for a generous display of tapestries, bronzes, lacquerware, cloissone, articles of tortoise shell, objects in jade and ivory, damascene work done with the flawless perfection of Japanese artistry: these are but the fringes of the discoveries one can make in peerless array at Murakami's.

Jade

Jade—Shanghai has the finest assortment of any city in the world. White, cerulian, pale or grass green, or the rarer pink, shot with feathery veins of darker coloring. But one must exercise care in the selection of such stones. It is well to buy of a reliable dealer; one whose reputation establishes the integrity of his claims for his stones. And the advice of only a true connoisseur on this subject should be accepted. For this reason many prefer to do all their buying of precious or semi-precious stones in Shanghai at the Jade Store, the prestige of which has reached a high peak as a result of its many years' of success and the satisfaction it always has guaranteed to its cutomers. Step into this shop on Nanking Road one morning and likely you'll emerge with the best solutions to your gift problem. Besides a rare ensemble of jades, this store has an excellent variety of other gems, ranging from necklaces of amber and rock crystal, to unique designs in cornelian, rose quartz or lapus lazuli. One of the things that has contributed to the prosperity of Mr. Li, the proprietor of the Jade Store, is his helpfulness in making valuable suggestions for unusual gifts, and his facility in carrying out orders for special articles, patterned to the customer's own ideas and taste.

The Department Stores

But if all the *objects d'art* which recline in the nooks of the Jade Store, fail to meet your requirements you have only begun to test the resources of Shanghai as a shopper's paradise. Perhaps you do not incline toward jewelery. Possible you are without a notion as to what you really do want. Then the place to visit is a department store—Wing On's, Sun Sun's or Sincere's. Here, surely, with a panorama of giftland that draws from every corner of the world for its composites, you will find something that will win approval. Each of these huge stores is a thousand shops in one, and if you are rushed for time, one of them is the best stopover you can make. They boast complete lines of goods in every branch of merchandise. From gorgeous Oriental silks to the most alluring scent of bottled Parisian perfume; from finely carved, ancient blackwood Chinese furniture and marble topped tea tables, to the most modern patterns of boudoir or living room suites popular in America; or from men's furnishings, haberdashery and such, to the latest cut in feminine finery from abroad—all these, and hundreds of appropriate incidentals are displayed in the extensive stocks of Shanghai's three big department stores.

As for single items which well may be placed on every shopping list, there are several which demand special mention, things which can safely be given in nearly every instance. Among them, one thinks of hosiery, gramophone records, fountain pens, cigars, cigarettes, candy. etc. Although these are stock presents, they are always acceptable. Be practical, say many, if you would give something that will be appreciated. Shanghailanders are fortunate in being able to purchase silk hosiery of domestic manufacture, instead of imported products upon which one must pay exorbitant duties. The famous Footease Brand, a Chinese manufacture, may be bought in all the shades and patterns offered by Occidental competitors, and fashioned as neatly and stylishly, but at a much lower price. Made from Chinese silk, products of the busy looms of Kiangsu, in the neighborhood of Shanghai, the Footease hose are on sale at nearly all local stores. Hosiery is a good thing to keep in mind for a last minute purchase, too; when all other ideas fail, one can always choose it with the knowledge that it will prove useful and be received with full thanks.

Music for Christmas

No Christmas has meaning without good musie, and a gift of this kind will be sure to be satisfying. The Robinson Piano Company can be relied upon in choosing such presents: a Columbia portable, or if you are more extravagant, an upright, or a glorious Grand Piano—what delight they take into the home with them in the form of potential, happy music. A gramaphone record or two, chosen with taste, is a small but gracious gift for those whom one is forced to crowd toward the end of the shopping list.

For the man who is a problem on the buying program, try an Underwood or Remington Portable typewriter. It is something nearly every one has had many occasions to wish for—particularly the journalist, or professional man, Students too, find a typewriter necessary, and one for their very own is sure to be a great aid perhaps even an inducement, in their work. Portable typewriters may be purchased in a variety of attractive colors: there are even these in rose or sky blue which may attractively blend with the color scheme in a woman's boudoir or study, where she also will find such a gift useful in handling her private correspondence.

Fountain Pens

The old stand-by, a fountain pen, is among the most practicable ways of remembering one's friends at Christmas time. It's good for anybody who writes, youth or old age, of either sex, and there are attractive models of Carter and Waterman standard makes which can be found to suit the individual. There are those small, but sturdy kinds which fit neatly into the feminine handbag, or the larger, more imposing sort that is so frequently seen protruding from the busy business man's vest pocket. Other sizes, of appropriate strength and pattern, are designed for use by the student, boy or girl. And there are stately desk sets designed for the study, or the well-appointed office, where they add a note of distinction to the furnishings aside from their valuable utility.

This meagre shopper's guide but touches the edges of the possibilities Shanghai offers to the heterogeneous buyer, as the experienced feminine variety of that profession will readily recognize. The casual purchaser, who has leisure in which to explore more elaborately into the mountains of merchandise, and therefrom select exactly the right gift for the Christmas fireside will easily be able to supplement this brief list. The principal reason for its publication here is merely to furnish a starting point for the shopper bereft of ideas for presents—as so many of us are in these last hurried moments before the shopping days are over and the bright mantle of Christmas Day has descended to cloak our gift problem for another twelve months.

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SHANGHAI

China Today

BY YUI MING

China today is struggling for independence. Internally she is struggling to free itself from the grip of warlords; externally she is struggling to free herself from the domination of foreigners.

Such slogans as: "Down with foreign imperialism!" "Down with the warlords!"; "What is a Chinese warlord?" are expressive of her feeling.

After the revolution in 1911, the Manchus who had ruled China for ever 200 years abdicated. A republic was formed but it fell into the hands of militarists. Men who had been trained under the old regime became petty dictators over various provinces. Backed by their mercenary troops they collected taxes and ruled the various sections of the country like feudal kingdoms. They fought one another at the expense of the people and the warlord who was powerful enough to rule Peking became master of China. The period from 1911 to 1926 was a period of incessant civil wars among the warlords which brought only misery and suffering to the people. In July 1926 the Nationalists under the name of the Kuomingtang initiated a campaign to wipe out the worlords one by one and unite the country under a strong central government. This movement brought new hope. The people rallied to its cause and it was sucessful. Today China is nominally under one government. I say nominally because the present goverment is still struggling for recognition and security. The present struggle will test its strength and permanence.

The Chinese public seems indifferent for it has not yet expressed itself. I think it does not support the present revolt because the outlook is no brighter even if the revolt is successful. Many think that defeat for the government forces at the present time will bring anarchy. Nevertheless, it is fair to say that the people are not very happy about the present Nanking regime. Even the hearty supporters of Nanking like myself cannot be blind to the scathing accusations and criticisms made by the re-organizationist group. However deplorable the situation, whatever mistakes may have been made, I think we ought to support the central government during the present crisis, that there may be peace and at least a semblance of unity. My faith is in the will of the people which will ultimately triumph.

The second great struggle for China is the struggle to regain her sovereign rights. You hear the Chinese talk about abrogating the unequal treaties, abolishing extraterritoriality, regaining tariff autonomy. What do these terms mean? What are the Chinese fighting for. Let me give a picture of what America would look like if she were subject to the same conditions which exist in China today. Suppose you divide the city of New York into its various foreign sections and have over each a foreign consul or a municipal council composed of foreigners to administer the laws in these sections. Let us say Flatbush is a German concession, Chinatown would be governed by the Chinese, the lower East Side by the Italians, the Battery section by the Poles. So throughout your important cities like Boston, and San Francisco you would have these municipalities each with its own laws, courts, and police. It takes little imagination to see the evils and complications that would arise under such conditions. Think of the fate of the Volstead Act in a little French concession stuck in along Broadway. Of course China has no Volstead Act but we have laws, and customs, and morals that are as dear to us as yours to you. There is no question in my mind that if all the foreigners in China were to give up their extraterritorial rights completely and unconditionally they would enjoy more respect and confidence from the Chinese, avoid a great deal of misunderstanding, remove deep-rooted grievances, help China, and help themselves. But China can never hope to see the foreign powers return the concessions or give up the extraterritorial rights of their nationals unless she fights for it. In very diplomatic language the foreign powers keep telling the Chinese that until such time as a stable government shall exist and until the anti-foreign spirit shall cease it will not be possible for them to *negotiate* for the return of the concessions, far from returning. If you saw a child crying with a splinter in its foot, would you tell him that until he stopped crying, no one will remove the splinter? These special privileges of foreigners are splinters in the Chinese foot. Would you expect him to remain silent until the very cause of his pain is removed?

We today are inter-dependent. An awakened, self-ruled China with traditions of peace and justice and a people essentially democratic and willing to cooperate with other nations is indispensable to the peace of the world.

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Improved Police Administration in the Capital

BY DAVID TUNG FOO-HSU

The new police administration in the capital at Nanking has been organized by the assistance of foreign experts and the former Commissioner of the Public Safety Bureau, Yao Chung, has been reappointed Chief of the Police Service. On Dec. 1 the new police chief was formally inducted into office, with fitting ceremonies which were duly witnessed by the foreign consuls, representatives of different organizations and newspapers. The oath of office was administered by the Party representative, Kwei Chung Kee, and Minister Yang Shao Tai of the Interior, who delivered instructive and enlightening speeches.

Comparative Study of Police Administration

The party representative, Kwei Chung Kee, has made a comparative study of police administrations in foreign countries. He dwelt chiefly upon the introduction of the police into the state, emphasizing that with the decline of the "laissez-faire" doctrine of "individualism" or of "non-interference"—which was only practical when the people were more or less in a precivil or pre-political state and their inter-relations with each other were confined within the bounds of their own family--almost every civilized country, regarding the government as a supreme and positive good, has adopted the socialistic theory of regulation through the introduction of the police system. This has been deemed absolutely necessary in view of the growing multiplicity of mundane affairs, while individualistic activities are apt to encroach upon the liberty and rights of others unless restrained by the hands of the government. That accounts for the indispensability of a police system with the sole view of mounting guard over personal security as well as maintenance of peace and order. To a great extent the success of a state's functioning is in direct proportion to the efficiency of the police.

With the rapid progress of material development, the necessity of police is more apparent. Take the capital for instance. Some years previously the means of communication in the capital were confined to vehicles drawn by coolies or animals. Conditions are quite different to-day. Automobiles, lorries, cabs, buses and vehicles of various description propelled by machine power instead of human labor cause a great deal of noise and bustle in the streets, from which arise not a few accidents. Therefore it is but natural that a more efficient police force is needed to regulate the traffic of a modern city.

Furthermore, in order to maintain sanitation, public health sergeants are wanted; in order to curb or decrease the frequent outbreak of crimes natural to any modern city a trained corps of crime investigators is of urgent necessity; judiciary police are of paramount importance inasmuch as they are largely responsible for prompt execution of the orders issued by the government.

Capital Police in Europe Under Government

In European countries of advanced civilization, the police service in capitals and cities of commercial importance is as a rule under the direct control of the government instead of under the local power. This is evidently because in a capital or in any centre of political and commercial importance, where peoples of different races intermingle with each other, the police service should hold itself responsible for the public security and welfare, which largely affect the whole country. Therefore it is to be emphasized that the following rudimentary qualifications are of absolute necessity for any qualified policeman:—

1.—Friendly contact with the people. As the policeman is in direct contact with the people wherever and whenver he is discharging his duty, a friendly contact with the people is a precious and essential asset for a qualified policeman. It is remarkable to notice the fact that the police force of London is largely recruited from the farmer class because the farmers are greatly noted for their familiarity with the people and their simplicity and amiability, and when discharging their duty as policemen, they are always in sympathy with the people, thus avoiding all sorts of frictions and difficulties arising from the unnecessary conflict that otherwise would result through misunderstanding due to unfamiliarity.

2.—Respectability and orderliness. As the policeman is virtually a prosecutor of the orders of the government, respectability and orderliness are nonetheless precious and essential assets for a qualified man. It is largely due to this principle that in European countries, especially Germany, the police units are in great measure recruited from the ex-soldiery, where eight years service in the army has been considered to be essential qualification for any policeman, because the long term of military service has cultivated

(*Continued on page 89*)

The World's Supply of Narcotic Drugs

All Governments were urgently requested by the Opium Central Board of the League, which met at Geneva in October, to send in prompt and full information concerning their imports and exports of opium and dangerous drugs. The Opium Central Board was set up last year in virtue of the Geneva Opium Convention of 1925, in order to watch over the world's supplies of drugs. The need for some central body to check whether the amounts of drugs reported as exports by some countries correspond to the imports notified by others and whether the stocks of drugs accumulated in any one country correspond to the amounts it requires for scientific and medical purposes has long been felt, and the Central Opium Board was established to carry out these functions.

The Board has now held three sessions—in January, April and October 1929—has appointed its secretarial staff, decided on how its work is to be organised, and supplied all Governments with forms according to which it wishes to obtain the required quarterly statistical returns. At its October session, the Board noted that, of the twenty-eight parties and forty-two non-parties to the Geneva Convention to which the forms with a request for returns had been sent, so far twenty-eight Governments, of which twenty were parties to the Convention, had supplied the required statistics, and, of the above, only eleven Governments within the given time-limit. It has to be realised, however, as the President of the Board, Mr. Lyall, (former Commissioner of Customs in Shanghai) pointed out that:

"The preparation of statistics of imports and exports according to a form that had not been communicated to the authorities concerned at the time the goods were imported or exported must have been a very difficult task, and that some delay in forwarding the statistics for these two initial quarters was therefore inevitable. As the form, however, in which the quarterly statistics are to be prepared is now known, it is earnestly to be hoped that these will in future be forwarded within the time-limit prescribed by the Convention.

"On the question of the extent to which Governments not only parties but also non-parties to the Convention will answer the appeal for carefully prepared statistics quarterly and annualy will depend the Board's success. The machinery is provided and is in process of being adjusted and tuned up, but, without any raw material to work on, even the best of machinery cannot be expected to yield the finished article for which it was set up."

Another difficulty to which the President drew attention was that, in some of the main manufacturing countries, national legislation did not yet cover drugs falling under the Convention. But as these countries have lately ratified the Geneva Convention, it is expected that their respective legislations will be brought into line with the requirements of the Convention as from January 1930.

At its third session, the Board carefully examined the statistics received, analysing *seriatim* each case of discrepancy appearing between the figures reported by exporting and importing countries respectively. Four new statistical forms, concerning "Estimate", "Production, manufacture, consumption, purchase for Government purposes", "Stock", and finally, "Seizures" were scrutinised and evolved in their final form so as to be issued to Governments in sufficient time to be returned, duly filled in, within the time-limit laid down by the Convention.

Survey of World Health Conditions

An interesting survey of the progress made by various countries in the domain of public health is contained in the International Health Year-book for 1928 just published by the League of Nations Health Organisation. This publication indicates new developments in the working of the various health services, gives the most recent data as regards vital and health statistics, and reviews the work not only of the League Health Organisation but of important international organisations dealing with public health, such as the League of Red Cross Societies and the Rockefeller Foundation.

The information contained in the Yearbook is furnished by the heads of national health services or persons deputed by them for this purpose. The fourth volume now issued contains information from the following twenty-nine countries: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Poland, Roumania, Spain, the Spanish possessions in the Gulf of Guinea, Sweden, Turkey, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, United Kingdom (England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Kenya, British Somaliland, Tanganyika).

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A Criticism of the Press in Shanghai

BY W. Y. MA

The industrial revolution has completely transformed the world from the medieval into a new era. Science has rapidly progressed. Means of communications have been wonderfully developed. Commerce and industry have widely expanded and greatly advanced. Modern education and culture have climbed to the climax. These are all the causes for the large circulation of newspapers.

Journalism has become an important phase in our political, social, and economical life. As food is vital to maintain our health, newspapers are indispensable to modern men in modern times. They supply us with internal and external news; they help us to have a clear view of world tendencies. They arouse our interest in governmental policies; they provide us with new knowledge; in short, they have a sacred mission to represent the public voice and to hasten cultural advances. In China, where everything is behind the west, journalism is still in it infancy. Shanghai, cosmopolitan leading city of China, is proud of having the most influential newspapers. It is a fact that the Chinese language journals *Sin Wan Pao*, *Shun Pao*, the *Republican Daily News*, the *Shanghai Times*, and the *China Times* are probably unrivalled by any press in any part of China, but a careful perusal of them will reveal that they are in dire need of immediate improvement.

No one will deny that the press in the past and present has played a ruling part as the organ of public opinion. They are the throat and tongues of the people in dealing with social, political, and economical questions. Modern democracy in the west is indebted to the newspapers no less than the revolutionists. Through their continuous preaching of equality and liberalism, by their untiring devotion to democracy, and by their courageous expression of public sentiment, the social structure and economic system have undergone a complete change. China is still constantly menaced by the agitation of the anti-revolutionary factors and the aggression of foreign imperialism. It is high time for the journalists to comment on the government, when required to do so, to lead the people to the true path of unity and cooperation, and to dispel any propaganda or strength detrimental to stability of the government and the reconstruction of the country. But what have the Shanghai journalists expressed in their editorials? Wavering criticisms without clear observation, nonsensical predictions with groundless rumors, meaningless explanation of maxims and satires on events fill most of the editorial column with now and then a few articles dealing with the current events which show careful research and clear analysis. There is no doubt, that the Shanghai press, except the *Republican Daily News*, which is the official organ of the party and the government, represents no principle and sticks to no definite policy as regards the militaristic regime. They dared not, perhaps would not, protest against the maladministration, the oppression, and the squeeze on the people. From first to last, they maintain an indifferent attitude toward the government, the people, and the world. It is partly due to their proprietors who are mostly compradores, mandarins, and militarists and partly due to the incompetent journalists, as well as to their location in the settlement, the den of imperialism!

Method of Editing

Journalists who wish to fulfill their mission should carefully consider the method of editing. No newspapers are likely to be welcomed by readers if the news is not arranged in systematic form. The classification of news by character, has given place to that by value. Whether it is political, economical, educational, domestic or international in character the most important and interesting news should be printed in the front pages. The Shanghai journalists adopt neither the character-classification nor the value-classification. They still hold fast to sectionalism in editing their papers, that is, thery classify news according to sources. A piece of news relating to one event may be distributed among several pages. Take the Sino-Soviet controversy for a example. Any telegram reporting the Russian invasion into Chinese territory appears in the telegraphic column on the first sheet, its detailed information by correspondents is placed on the second sheet, and any protest on the part of Shanghai social groups is published in the local column on the last page. Again, if there is the third party's opinion concerning the controversy, it is printed in the international news column. What a puzzle to the readers. One is unable to get clear and complete information about this incident without reading through all the sheets. The journalists should assume the responsibility of selecting the important and interesting among the numerous reports, and arrange them in good order with the hope of attracting the attention of and making a deep impression on the readers.

Slection of News

News is commonly derived from three sources; namely, the correspondents, the news agencies, and reproductions from other papers. The lack of competent correspondents and the deficiency of good material are the two undeniable faults of the Shanghai press. Concerning the international news the Chinese press relies wholly upon the foreign news agencies and reproductions from other papers. Concerning the international news the Chinese press wholly relies upon the foreign news agencies, the most prominent among which are *Reuter's* and *Toho* services. Even some internal current events are supplied by these agencies. Thus the Chinese press may easily become the instrument of imperialistic propaganda, if the journalists possess no ability of discrimination and selection. Not to mention the international news column which occupies only half a page on the second sheet, the handling of domestic news is far from satisfactory. We can hardly, from the first page to the last, find any piece of financial, economical, political or social reports which can be called clear, definite, accurate or systematic.

The press has a twofold mission: One is to serve public opinion, another is to sell news to the readers, and advertisement to the advertisers. It is true that the Shanghai newspapers are sold at the very cheap price of four cents per copy. This small amount can hardly cover the price of white paper not to mention the salaries of the employees, the expenses of printing, and other numerous expenses, yet the proprietors are reaping a good profit every year. This is due to the development of advertising. The first and second sheets contain the most attractive and interesting advertisements with a little space left for the news column. The press is thus dependent upon advertisements as a means for supporting its existence. Any piece of advertisement, even one which is pernicious to the public, will not be refused by the press, provided the advertising charges are paid. Some pieces of news containing advertising character, such as the sale of a certain commodity, the recommendation of a doctor, and other, are supplied by the merchants themselves. It is no exaggeration to say that the Shanghai newspapers are deceiving and defrauding the public, as is made evident by advertisements of many seditious, obscene and immoral books, which are detrimental to the morality and character of the readers, and also various pernicious medicines.

Social News

In mentioning the social news, we can not help feeling disappointment. Classified as social news are events of licentiousness, robbery, theft, kidnapping, deceit, menace, suicide, and other immoral, ruthless, heartrending news. In addition, the private conduct of individuals, quarrels among men or women, disclosure of illicit love, are passed off as "social" news in the local columns. One must observe that the publishing of such news will directly and indirectly affect the mass psychology, disturb peace and good order, render customs worse, and tend to disintegrate the ancient virtues. Some necessary measures for reforming this section should not be overlooked by the Shanghai journalists.

Improvements

There are still further defects in the Shanghai press. Most significant among these are the worship of heroism, the flattery of the bourgeois, indifference to the working class, apathy to the peasants, etc. Immediate improvements should be made so as to make an appeal for larger circulation and for meeting the needs of the readers, and of the country. At large the Shanghai press should assume the responsibility of supplying all news regarding governmental policies and its actions, and to comment, to oppose, or to support them with an unbiased view, and at the same time, public opinion toward the economical and political conditions should be expressed without any concealed purpose. It must be borne in mind that a neutral attitude and indifference towards any political, social, or economical events on the part of the press will render it meaningless to the readers. Information must be reliable, accurate, and exact. Careful consideration in selecting the news and the method of editing must not be neglected before printing. The unsystematic and sectional arrangement should be given up, and systematic and methodic classifications be introduced. Pay more attention to the difficult problems which confront us in periods of political tutelage, such as the famine, the abolition of extraterritoriality, the rendition of settlements and concessions, the rendition of inland and coastal navigation rights, the improvement of peasants' living conditions, the betterment of workers' status, etc. Space for international news should be enlarged and its publication should be made in such a way as to attract the gratest attention. Vernon Mckenzie remarks in *Chinese Newspapers and the Men who Make Them* "Newspapers in China are a truly Chinese puzzle". No one will solve the puzzle but our Chinese journalists.

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No. 4

A Plea For The Modern Chinese Girl

BY WANG AI TSIANG (王藹祥)

The position of the modern Chinese girl may well be said to be "between the devil and the deep sea." She is hedged about by the restrictions of an old family system on one hand and the harsh criticisms of unthinking critics on the other. For years, nay centuries, a cloistered life of silent misery, of narrow observance to soul-straggling conventions and moral code, has been her lot. She was often considered as a plaything, a convenient maid to one's household, a mother for the perpetuation of one's family name; in short, a mere human being, having no personal liberty or equality. But thanks to the liberating influence of the modern age, she is beginning to see a better day. The age-long shackles of conventions have been broken down. She is at last emancipated. She mixes more freely with men. and enjoys their company to an extent which she had never dreamt before. She dresses more beautifully, more simply and in a manner more healthful than her earlier sisters. It needs no repetition that the dresses of modern women are more healthy than those of the past. In a general way, she has become a more frank, hearty, capable companion to men than the shy, sleek, intriguing creature of the past. And yet she is being criticised, mostly by men, for her modern appearance, her rouge, bobbed hair, high heels, short skirt, silk stockings, bags, etc, and is said to be "good for nothing". And she is looked upon, by some, as a sign of moral degradation because she stays out late dancing, frequents the parks and theatres, smokes a few cigarettes, and cracks a few jokes with men. With the growing number of these modern girls, our critics who have the welfare of society in mind, express the opinion that society is surely going to the bow wows! Indeed, it is not a happy fate to be a modern girl. And yet can the girl help be called "modern" because of her outward appearances and because she was born in this age?

Various Types of Modern Girls

The previons writers on this subject in *The Review* merely presented certain types of modern girls whom the authors had come to know personally or indirectly. And conclusions drawn from such personal examples are always unfair to those other girls whom the authors do not know. The general character of modern girls cannot be determined, much less be denounced, by a few personal examples. It may seem to the harsh critics of modern girls that the very structure of society is built upon outward physical signs. But it is not. The foundation of society rests on certain, fundamental, moral principles which remain unchanged and unchanging in spite of all the outward changes of times.

It is easy, but it is not always correct, to classify persons by their appearance as being representative of their true inner selves. A scoundrel may appear as a perfect gentleman speaking English in a perfect Oxford accent. It is not an unfair statement to say that nowadays the girls are modern in looks only. They look modern because they bob their hair, use rouge and lip sticks in moderation or excess, wear short skirts, high heeled shoes, carry hand bags, know the lastest dance steps, and frequent the talkies. But if one analyses their inner selves, one finds quite a different picture. Many of the good feminine virtues still remain. They are still filial to their parents, they are still polite and respectful to their elders. They are still modest, tidy, economical, kind, loving, diligent and religious. Above all, they are more healthy, frank, honest, and capable than their sisters of early times. It is true that many modern girls are mere pleasure seekers. But pleasure seeking is an inherent desire of human beings, and one can find it in all times, in different forms. Flappers are not a unique feature of the modern age. One can find them in the history of all time and in all races. It is to be remembered that girls in China never had any personal liberty, and it is only natural that they should indulge in pleasure seeking when they are now free to do so. There is nothing deplorable in such new expressions of liberty.

Therefore, whether one admits it or not, one has to face the truth that every Chinese girl, who has had any association with the West, academically or socially, directly or indirectly, desires to be modern and expresses this desire in visible forms and actions. But there is no harm in these visible forms and actions as long as they do not undermine the virtues which preserved the homes and society throughout the centuries. The real danger comes only when these signs of the modern age attack the family, with all its unity, customs, and helping

influence, and break it down. And there seems no immediate danger of this with the girls. In fact, the young men of today are in greater danger of breaking up their own homes. They neglect their wives and homes and become infatuated over pretty dancing partners who have continued in their wretched occupation because they have hungry mouths to feed in their homes.

Modern Girls More Extravagant

It is true that modern girls are more extravagant and expensive to support. But this is due to the fact that there are more ways of spending money and these girls know how to spend. Besides, they can afford to spend money as they earn more, and if they are married to rich men they have more. In poorer circumstances, they also know to adapt themselves to their circumstances and make their money go a long way. It is in the feminine nature to love being beautiful and to have good beautiful things. No one can deny that bobbed hair, short skirts, silk stockings, high heeled shoes, etc., do make the girls more beautiful. These are perfectly normal expressions of the feminine nature. Never before have girls been more attractive and fascinating than at present.

The virtues that have preserved the home and culture throughout the centuries must be retained, and there is no question that they will be retained, in adjusted forms, by the girls of the present generation. When one thinks how our homes and culture have withstood the forces of destruction in the past centuries, the chances of their breaking down before modern flappers may be said to be infinitesimal.

The tide of modern influence cannot be stemmed. Such signs of modern influence that one sees in forms or in spirit must come. It behooves one to season one's conservative moral task with the spices of kindly indulgence and forbearance. Let the girls have a fling while they are yet young. For in eight or ten years, these modern girls will have become mothers or leaders in other activities; and the future work of a newer China will find newer hands to meet the task.

Nanking, December 7, 1929.

International Educational Society Offers Unique Courses

Residents of Chinese, both foreign and Chinese, are more and more taking advantage of the facilities provided by the International Educational Society, which is circulating lectures and course of lectures in the form of gramophone records. The president of the Society is the Rt. Hon. A. L. Fisher and the secretary E. J. King. The records for the Society are produced by the Columbia Graphophone Co., who are represented in Shanghai by the Robinson Piano Co., Ltd. of Shanghai, who are always glad to have any one drop in and hear several of these records. A wide range of subjects is at the disposal of those who desire to take a course and foreign students will be particularly interested in a series of records prepared by Walter Ripman, M. A.

The course in literature includes Shakepearean recitals, passages from Carlyle, Cowper, Addison and other masters of English prose. The course of classics introduces such famous characters as Livy, Vergil and others. Particular attention is also paid to Greek tragedy. The course in history and geography includes lectures by Sir Charles Oman, Prof. George Trevelyan, Sir George Macdonald, and others equally famous, and covers the principal events of both ancient and modern history. The science course takes up such subjects as the stars, vitamins, physics, and so on. This course is particularly interesting to Chinese. Music is another course which receives particular attention.

The International Educational Society is registered under the Companies Act as an "Association not for Profit." The underlying object of the society is to spread education by "mechanical" means, thus placing educational benefits at the disposal of the millions of people throughout the world who have not had the opportunity for getting their education inside college walls, where the direct and personal influence of the teachers plays a prominent part in moulding the character of those who attend educational institutions. Experience has shown that a fairly good substitute for the personal element is provided by "mechanical" means. So far only gramophone records have been used, but with the great popularity of the "movies", and particularly in recent months of the "talkies" the society will probably broaden the scope of its activities. Not only are the courses of value to universities, schools and colleges, but workers' associations and similar bodies will find the society's gramophone record courses valuable as a means toward securing at least a modicum of culture.

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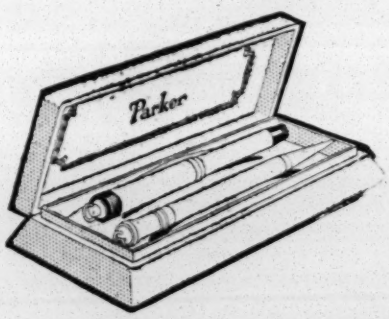

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Foreign Economic Domination in China

BY HU HENG SIN

(Translated from the Eastern Miscellany)

CHINA has long been groaning under the economic domination of the imperialists and the oppressive rule of the sordid militarists. These two overlordships may be likened to the two stone mills, a movement of which would crush anything beneath them to powder. The rule of any dominant caste must necessarily bring want to a helpless population. Their lot can by no means be compared to that of a people who enjoy the advantages of a peaceful and orderly society.

China has swallowed many bitter pills given by the foreigners who ruled economic preeminence. In this article we shall first deal with the misery that is the result of the oppression of the imperialists, next, the factors of foreign economic supremacy, and lastly, the way to face it.

During these difficult years the sufferings of the Chinese have been beyond description—all have gone through the same ordeal. Chinese overseas, however, enjoy the benefits of a peaceful and orderly society; indeed it appears that their situation—unfavorable as it is—is enviable, even though Chinese workers in Europe can hardly maintain themselves. Those in the South Seas fare a little better, but their property, movable and immovable, cannot be disposed of according to their wishes. With the present colonial laws in force it would be difficult, if not impossible, for them to transfer their wealth back to China, and were any crisis to occur in the financial world in all probability they would be ruined.

Intelligent and determined Chinese strive to free themselves from the shackles and burdens that are the consequences of these times of trouble and impose them upon others less fortunately situated. Thus peasants and laborers, having no means to protect themselves, are the ones who suffer the most.

The most elementary duty of a government is the protection of its subjects or citizens from molestation. In times of trouble those who are well-to-do have been able to flee to the foreign concessions for shelter; but poor people who have nothing to offer for this protection can claim no right to the first condition of existence, namely, the safety of life and property. The unemployed die of starvation, disease or poverty, without leaving so much as a match of property. Indeed there is no tragedy more pitiable than the sufferings of the Chinese people.

Interdependence of Militarists and Imperialists

Many Chinese seem unable to see through the truth of the assertion that without the help of the imperialists the Chinese militarists could not inflict such untold hardships on the Chinese people. The foreigners, however, supply the Chinese rulers with opium, arms, munitions, dynamite and aeroplanes to stir up trouble. Thus these two subversive influences may well be likened to the working of two millstones: without the upper stone, no matter what effort one makes to turn the lower end, it is powerless. So it is with the military satraps, who, without the backing of the foreigners, could not continue their murderous activities.

Chinese militarists come from two sources: cadets trained in the Japanese military academy, and the followers of the Yuan Shih-kai, who trained the modern troops at a place called Hsiao-Chan somewhere near Tientsin. Any Chinese general is sure of victory when supported by the foreigner and supplied with ammunitions; backed by them his rise to power is certain, and he allows them to run China's administration.

All reforms for the rehabilitation of China will avail little unless these two nefarious influences working for the undermining of China are uprooted. For instance a new equitable scheme of taxation, considered as a panacea for China's ills, if applied to other countries would live up to general expectations; but once transplanted to China it would be productive of evil. The foreign imperialists and Chinese militarists, having in view the unpopularity of new methods of taxation, resorted to the surcharge sufficient to pay off all foreign debts, if the salt revenue was insufficient or not forthcoming. Thus a surplus was available to the militarists for securing the means with which to kill each other. Yet the average Chinese lays the whole blame on the Chinese militarists and forgets the foreigners who pulled the wires behind the screen.

Foreign Manipulation of the Currency

There can be no doubt that the imperialists have inflicted untold hardships on the Chinese, resorting to political intrigue and secret diplomacy to exact economic privileges. We will not here enter into detail regarding the Leased Territories, the Concessions and Settlements, ex-territoriality, the administration of the Customs and Salt Gabelle which are beyond the scope of this article, but shall confine ourselves to purely economic rights extorted by the foreigners from China.

The little specie that is in China is practically all in the hands of the foreigners, or speaking more accurately, stored within the vaults of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Chinese banks now do much of the business formerly done by the foreign banks. Their foundation can be said to be firmly established, though the rapid progress made by the Chinese banks does not mean that eventually they will compete with and oust the foreign banks. On the contrary the foreign banks still wield a strong influence.

Few foreign banks issue notes today, as this is a right the Chinese banks have taken back. The Hongkong dollar that used to be in vogue, has been turned into silver in Europe. No Chinese bank does any exchange business directly, and if any profess to have the facilities, such a transaction is carried through by the intermediary of a foreign bank, which dictates the rates of exchange. The position of the Chinese banks is such that at times they are unable to meet the demands of the market. In these cases there is no other way open but to call in the help of the foreign bank, which again dictates usurious rates of interest through the intermediary of the compradores, who have been instrumental for a consideration in letting it out to the Chinese market. The extreme fluctuations of the exchange rates have caused great concern among the Chinese industrialists and merchants.

Such financial panics also occur in foreign countries but in no country do its effects react so drastically upon the people as in China. At the time of the Great War, Chinese industries and commerce were flourishing to an unusual degree, the exchange rate of silver being very favorable to China with an abundant inflow of foreign goods as the consequence. All this has since been changed. Owing to the sudden adverse rate of exchange and business depression, many enterprises had to close down for good. These nefarious consequences extended far and wide and told hard upon the livelihood of the people. The Chinese have no means at their disposal to avert panics which may be the consequence of the unscrupulous machinations of the imperialists who are to blame for such untoward events.

Fleecing of the Chinese Government by the Imperialists

Foreign capitalists lend funds to China at usurious rates of interest and exact heavy commissions, the borrower usually receiving no more than seventy percent of the amount. The foreigners throw the blame on the Chinese who, they say, were too willing that the loan should be contracted on such terms. The Chinese responsible for the loan, however, goes around and whispers to his acquaintances about his disinterestedness, though the truth is that they dare not accept directly illicit gain save on the penalty of death. The foreign capitalists understand his situation. They buy a few mow of land in the foreign concessions, and build a stately mansion for him; thus, so advantageous to both parties are the terms that the more loans made the better. Shrewd Chinese can only accept a commission in this way, if they are anxious for the safety of their lives.

Yet in the papers, the foreigners declare their feigned aversion by saying that China, without a foreign loan, can not rehabilitate itself, that it is not advisable to advance money without adequate security and that since the bankruptcy of the Chinese government is so imminent it can hardly lay claim to even the name. Such vile sophism is the fabrication of the imperialist and the Chinese officials. The rivalry of the Powers led to the formation of the Consortium which, because of its inherent defects, finally died of abortion. Mr. Balfour, head of the English bankers and representative of the Consortium in its dealing with the Chinese government, was to have become the resident-general of China; while Okura, having put himself up in a princely mansion in Nan Tse-tse, was to have been the associate resident-general.

From the time of the Manchu dynasty down to the present, China's external debt has amounted to $140,000,000 dollars. Where has this large sum gone? A rough analysis will convince one that the bulk of it remained in foreign lands. The indemnities, as consequences of the many disastrous wars, form a large share. The portion allotted to Japan in virtue of the Shimonoseki Treaty enabled Japan to change from a silver to gold standard constituting the reserve of the Bank of Japan. If the Chinese government had with a like sum done the same thing what blessings would it have brought to the Chinese people. In its stead we find a few railways and the relics of

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old palaces sacked by the Powers during the Boxer trouble. The Reorganization and Nishihara loans served only to buy arms and munitions from foreigners. The railway loans bought materials from abroad. The remainder was pocketed by the negligent and ravenous functionaries, who put it in foreign banks. The foreigners lending China money do not pay in cash, nor is any accounting necessary: the bankers simply make a transfer of accounts, setting off one account against another. The bank clerk has only to inscribe a few zeros and China is just so much more indebted to the foreigners. If China were to make a close scrutiny of her indebtedness, a part only, perhaps a few tens of milions, should be paid back to the foreigners. The rest has brought no benefit to the Chinese people and should be repudiated.

Common law carries provisions for the punishment of intrigue. In the League of Nations and the International Arbitration Tribunal, creatures of the Tory party of England, we have no hope. When the foreigners come to demand the payment of our debts we should inquire into the propriety or impropriety of honoring them.

Foreign Monopoly of the Chinese Market

The imperialists and politicians do not consider the Chinese State as a state, but as a great market; the Chinese nation they regard not as a nation, but as a great body of consumers. As Chinese industries were in a position to compete with foreign industries, the foreign industrialists endeavored to pull down the Chinese industries by lowering prices to such a degree as to make it impossible for them to compete. Then once they held the Chinese market they raised the price of goods so as to reap a large margin of profit. At the same time foreigners profited by extensive use of cheap Chinese labor and raw materials. Though imports exceed exports in amount of money, in volume of material the exports must haveoverlapped the imports many times.

Different countries have different ways of bleeding the Chinese people. The English form themselves into many Chambers of Commerce in the world, but specially in China where, according to the report of the economic bureau, there are as many as thirty of them. The business of these bodies is to make minute inquiries into the customs, habits, tastes and requirements of the Chinese people in order to manufacture commodities suitable to Chinese use. Large-scale manufacture in England can produce commodities so cheap that it entices the Chinese to buy. Then as the people gradually accustom themselves to a certain article it becomes a habit to buy only that article. French and German methods are similar to those of England's. On their goods are impressed the words "made in so and so country," "sold by so and so company;" so we may call it "foreign company obtrusion."

Of all foreign businessmen the Japanese is the most astute. He understands and knows Chinese tastes, habits and customs. At first Japan dared not obtrude upon China with commercial bodies such as the English had. She started with such an insignificant beginning as the patent pills called *Yintan*, an article that could excite no envy on the part of the great powers. The immense popularity of *Yintan* may be gathered by the fact that in nearly every home of any Chinese village *Yintan* is to be found. What the English did not or could not supply to the Chinese people the Japanese furnished. We may call this *Yintan* obtrusiveness. The technical ability of the Japanese, the contiguity of Japan to China and the cheapness of Japanese labor offer a formidable competition to the Europeans. Nor is this all. Japanese toys, ornaments and utensils seldom cost more than a dollar. The cheapness of these things enables them to compete favorably with European-made articles.

Foreign Psychology Understood

Moreover, the Japanese have probed into the psychology of the foreigners: instead of hanging up the shingle *Yintan*, which they did in China with such remarkable success, though it made no appeal to westerners, they have put up the signboard with the inscription "Made by Japanese Art." This subtle rewording has fascinated foreign imagination. In many European and American homes we find Japanese goods; and some of the necessities of the western workmen are furnished by Japan. On the other hand, except those who have relations with foreigners, few Japanese make use of Western commodities. Even in the purchase of common things, Japanese show their patriotic enthusiasm.

This keen commercial rivalry has been the cause for discontinuing the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and amity has been transformed into enmity. There has been much talk of the Singapore Naval Base which was avowedly aimed at the Japanese. The alarm of the Chinese gave cause for concern to the English, to whom the good-will of the Chinese clientele was more consequential even than the revolt of the New England Colonies in 1776. Australia and English Africa are open to "foreign company" goods but closed to Japanese. The enforcement of such a policy must be ascribed to the lesson which the Japanese have taught them in China by driving out English trade. Even the Japanese, self-styled Lord of Asia, has to court the favor of the Chinese by consenting, upon second thought, to revise the antiquated treaties against the revision of which they had made such a stubborn stand. So between the inrush of the "foreign company" goods, and Japanese Yintanedly commodities it has been well-nigh impossible for Chinese industries to develop.

How many Chinese industries can still stand upon their own feet? The extension of Chinese goods to foreign markets is out of the question. It would be highly fortunate if they could maintain themselves, in face of such dogged competition. If they can, it is only because Chinese products are articles which foreign goods cannot very well supplant. Chinese lacquer, silk, tea and porcelain have peculiar qualities and these still hold out in the Chinese market. An old inhabitant of China accustomed to the aroma and tinge of Chinese tea does not care to change it for a foreign one. Those who buy pongee would prefer the color and material of the Hangchow pongee, and no endeavor on the part of the foreigners enables them to compete with these purely Chinese products. They can, however, make at a lower cost its prototypes, of gorgeous designs, intended to fascinate people of luxurious taste as well as satisfying the vain aspirations of the poor. The result is that only old-fashioned Chinese gentlemen and ladies still cling to Chinese pongee; the others have gone over to the foreigners If the Chinese pongee industry is in such a situation, one can guess how other Chinese industries fare, surrounded by so many foreign foes. Many town folk today prefer foreign articles to the Chinese. Even edibles, beverages and raiment imported from abroad hold a distinguished place in the Chinese mind. This vogue of foreign goods we can only ascribe to the propaganda of the compradore and the agents of the Japanese *Yintan*. The more foreign goods that make their way into China the more home-made commodities will be driven out of the home market, as is evidenced by the prosperity of the department stores which dispense with the intermediary of the compradore and deal directly with principals in Europe and America. Since the coming of the foreigners many Chinese industries have either gone into bankruptcy, circumscribed their scope, or else closed down entirely.

Foreign Investments in China

Foreign capitalists are deprived of a good part of the profits by selling to China through the intermediary of the compradore and agents.

Moreover, the production and transportation expense are heavy. To reap larger margin of profit they resort to producing in China itself, taking full advantage of their extraterritorial rights and the low cost of Chinese labor. As a consequence, because of foreign purchase, the sheep husbandry has flourished to an unusual degree in North China By the efforts of foreigners, tea and silk factories are set up in China to produce goods to be exported to foreign lands. Yarn made in China is sold in China.

This way of investment brings more profit than by importing home goods. A few illustrations will make the point clear: the Peking Syndicate is a financial corporation which invests in any Chinese gainful speculation, be it mines, railways, loans or factories. Many English functionaries having relations with Chinese mandarins, are shareholders of the Syndiate. Every year they hold a meeting, make a report of the Chinese siuation and generally break up with an admonition to the Chinese people complaining that the political situation has been such that it affected their profits to a remarkable degree. From the large amount of capital they wield, a certain sum is set aside for secret intrigue. In short the office of the Peking Syndicate is not unlike that of the notorious East India Company. Run in a similar manner is the South Manchuria Railway Company whose activites in the regions of the same name far surpass those of any ordinary railway company. It invests in any enterprise whether profitable or unprofitable as long as that effort in the long run brings benefit to the Japanese people as a whole.

Foreign Control of China's Transportation

Means of locomotion are the very life of a nation, yet every means of transportation and transmitting intelligence are tinged with foreign control and ownership. The post office is administered by a foreigner whose foreign underlings absorb yearly a fabulous sum from China. Railways are built by foreign loans; foreign ability must be employed; materials must be bought from that foreign country. The yearly receipts of the many lines hardly suffice for the payment of principal and interest on these loans.

In the shipping trade, only the vessels of the China Merchants fly the Chinese flag in the Yangtse. The bulk

(Continued on page 89)

"Remington"

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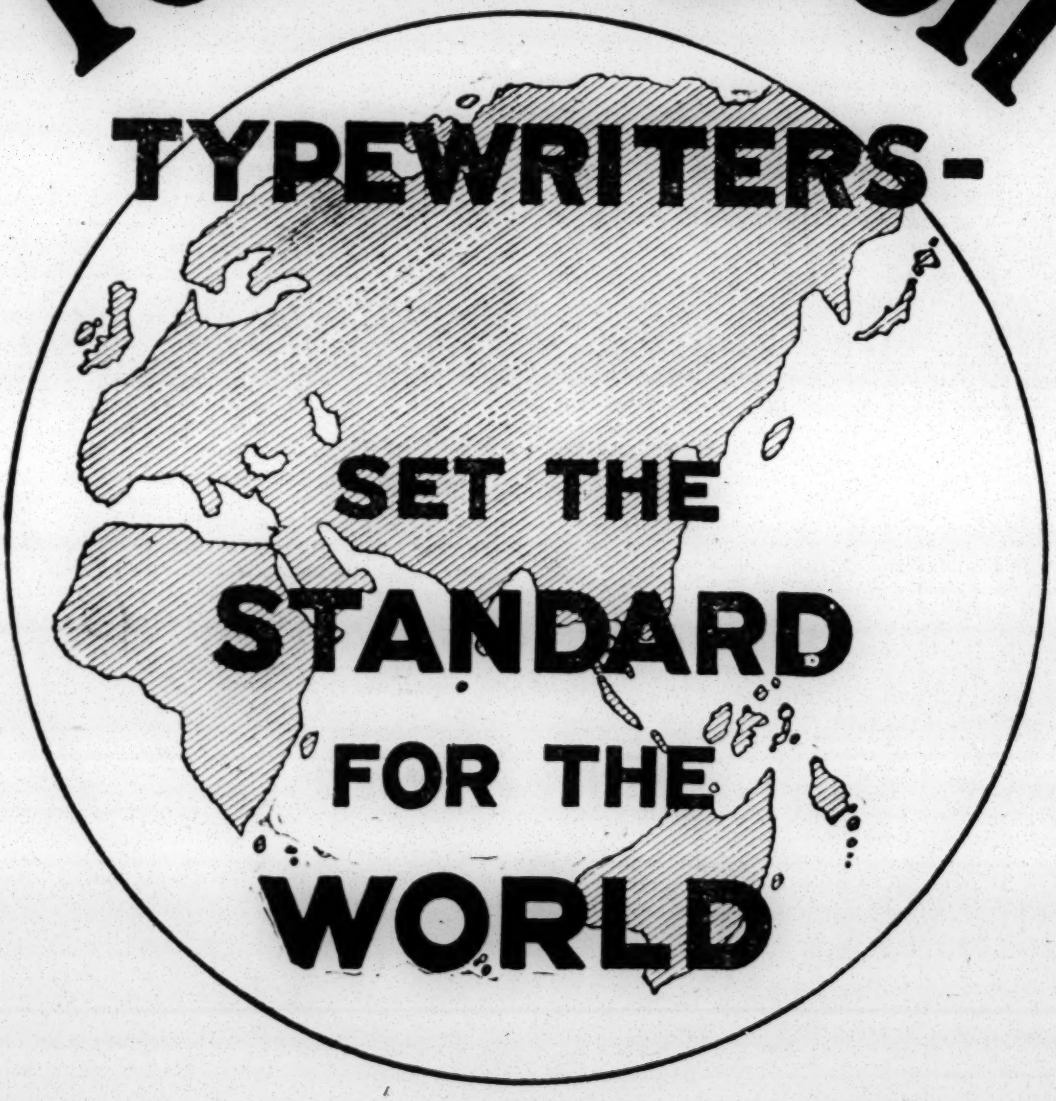

AGENTS THROUGHOUT CHINA

South-Sea Fairy-Tales

BY MARC T. GREENE

The day when one could go to Tahiti, get oneself a beautiful brown-skinned sweetheart and grateful gifts of food from worshipful natives has gone, due chiefly to too much sponging by the whites. Today one goes there and does the honors to the girl's relatives. Hospitality, the white man has taught the natives, is a matter of money. The novel and movie plots explode. Tahiti, still remains, beautiful, seductive to the senses, climatically perfect, free of crime and dishonesty; but the natives are now—well, practical. Mr. Greene, a roaming newspaper correspondent, has lived in nearly all parts of the globe.

THE LITTLE American Consulate in Papeete is on the waterfront near the post-office, and from its vine-enclosed veranda there is a lovely view of the lagoon harbor with its trading-schooners at anchor and the jagged weather-eroded volcanic peaks of Moorea beyond. The Consul and I were sitting on this veranda one golden South Seas morning not long ago talking of many things far from the South Seas. He had just been transferred to Tahiti from Lorenzo Marques, Portuguese East Africa—a welcome change, as you will agree if you are familiar with both localities—while I myself had been a Consul in Birmingham, England, St. Gallen, Switzerland, and a few other places. We were out-lining the fashion in which in our opinions, the State Department ought to be running the Foreign Service and wasn't, when a scantily-garbed youth made a tentative approach.

"Well, what do *you* want?" demanded the Consul, with what seemed to me a little more acerbity than necessary.

The lad fidgeted uneasily.

"Please, Mr. Council, sir," he submitted at last, "reckon you'll have to help me out. I'm flat broke an' I ain't got any..."

"How did *you* get down here?" interposed my friend the official.

Noting his emphasis upon the pronoun, I gathered that this was no unusual encounter.

A Penniless Adventurer from Frisco

"Mister, it was like this. A while back I was walkin' along the docks in Frisco, an' I see that thing there—" indicating a bit of a tin-pot steamer at the copra-wharf, which had come down to inaugurate an inter-island service in place of the old-time trading-schooners—"I see that thing, an', thinks I, 'may-be here's a chance to ship somewheres.' The skipper tells me he's goin' to the South Seas. I jumps at that because, don't yer see, I've been readin' a lot in the public liberry about these here South Sea islands, how it don't cost nothin' much to live in them, how the climate's fine, food cheap, an' the girls . . ."

"That'll do!" snapped the Consul. "So you came down here with no money, no passport.

"' Scuse me again, mister Council, sir, but they tells me passports costs ten dollars an' veeses—whatever that is—ten more. An' not havin' above three bucks an' two bits in my pocket when . . ."

"You see how it is," the Consul flung at me. "Here's one more victim of the stuff you writing chaps dish out to a gullible public! This boy—and he indicated the retreating seeker after romance, for whom he had promised to try to arrange a passage back to California on a sailing-vessel that was expected the next day—"this boy is about the twentieth I've had in the short time since I arrived. Victims of South-Sea fairy-tales; that's what they are! And who invents the South-Sea fairy-tales but you fellows! Great Goddlemighty! Why don't some of you tell the truth about the South Seas for once? Here, Tatamotu, two Doctors Funk's, and plenty of rum in them!"

What Is a Fairy Tale

South-Sea fairy-tales! Let us consider in necessarily abbreviated space just what is fairy-tale and what is fact about the South Seas as they are to-day. To most persons "South Seas" means Tahiti, which, according to as high an authority as Herman Melville, is the "classic of the South Seas." Tahiti, where James Cook was met by a Polynesian queen with open arms in 1769, where Melville, as an indigent sailor, encountered almost equal hospitality in 1845, where Pierre Loti lived happily with his Rarahu thirty years later, where Robert Louis Stevenson spent what he himself said was the happiest period of his life in the eighties, where Charles Warren Stoddard found his "Isle of Tranquil Delights" soon after, where Paul Gauguin tried to forget the world, where Jack London and Rupert Brooke and Robert Service and many another wanderer and free-spirit found - yes and still find—idyllic existence.

Yet there is no place in all the world about which so much pure rot is written as about this island, which really is the fairest of the fair so far as concerns natural beauty, climate and agreeable people. I spent many months there, and the yearning to go back and stay has never left me. Since then I have wandered all over the world, doing newspaper work in China and India and the Near East and South America.

I am writing this article in Jamaica, which is a pleasant tropical isle, but no more comparable to Tahiti than the black women I see passing along the palm-arbored road are comparable to the Polynesian girls of the South Pacific.

Hospitality Killed by the White Man

The fairer the place is, though, the worse rubbish your dollar-fictionist writes about it. And my friend the Consul was quite right in protesting that such rubbish sends chasing down to these "delectable isles" everybody whose chief ambition is to divorce the usually kindred factors of food and work and who can scrape up the money to pay a steerage fare down on the monthly steamer from Frisco.

Such stuff as O'Brien's *White Shadows in the South Seas*, *Mystic Isles of the South Seas*, Beatrice Grimshaw's asinine twaddle, films like *Aloma of the South Seas*, *Never the Twain Shall Meet*, *Hula*, and *Sinners in Heaven*; all of which picture a place and a kind of existence that isn't and never was—this is the stuff that fills weak minds with the hope of escaping all the problems of life, economic, spiritual and moral, merely by a change of latitude and longitude.

The truth is that while the scenery, climate, color and tender appeal of these Eden isles of the Pacific are as great as they were in Stevenson's time, or even in Melville's, the day is long past when, as Stoddard described in *Tranquil Delights*, the white stranger encountered among the natives of Tahiti a hospitality that included everything, which was indefinite, and the warmth of which never subsided. That all that is no more is the fault of the dollar fictionists and the people they have inveigled there. The imposition of half a century on a hospitality that held back nothing and that was such a practice of the doctrine of human brotherhood as no place or people in the world has yet known has killed the spirit behind that hospitality, brought a degree of distrust of the white man into the heart of the Polynesian which never should have found a place there, and taught Babbitt commercialism to a folk once simply innocent and as naively trustful as children.

False Notions of Polynesian Morals

This trust and innocence is gone. Yet there still remain to the natives of the South Seas their inherent high spirits, light-heartedness, something of their olden generosity (especially in the districts remote from the ports), the fine physique, a little of the good looks of women once uniformly handsome, their habits of immaculate personal cleanliness in clothes and person and preparation of food. They are, as they always have been, an example to the average white man. The absurd and vicious notion that prevails about the morals of the Polynesians, a notion fostered by cheap fiction, should also be corrected. The girl of Tahiti, like the Hawaiian, Samoan, Tongan, or Maori girl, is modest, chaste, and, to the white stranger, exceedingly shy. The tourist idea, and that of most of the fictionists, is derived of course from the street girls of Papeete or Honolulu, who, as Robert Keable has pointed out, differ in no particular from their sisters of Leicester Square or the Rue de Rivoli. To judge Polynesian women on this basis is as unfair as to judge European women so.

The only difference in the matter of morals, so far as they relate to sex, between the girl of the South Seas and the girl of so-called "civilization" is that the former has never been able to understand the teaching that she should hold anything back from the man she loves, whether he be of her own race or the white. She is, of course, very highly sexed, very feminine, very loving. She belongs absolutely to the man she loves. But she doesn't love so fearlessly as she did once; for, as you can readily understand, the sort of white man who has been drawn to the South Seas during the last twenty or thirty years has so imposed upon the South-Sea women, so misused and so hurt them that they have come to be distinctly on the defensive in even the most casual contact with the European stranger. All of which is to say that Europe, with its so-called "civilization", its codes and conventions and its hypocrisy, has first bewildered, then spoiled, and now all but destroyed this magnificent and lovable race.

Low Cost of Living

Tahiti is a French possession, and ever since the fall of the franc the expense of existence there has been small. It is

(*Continued on page 83*)

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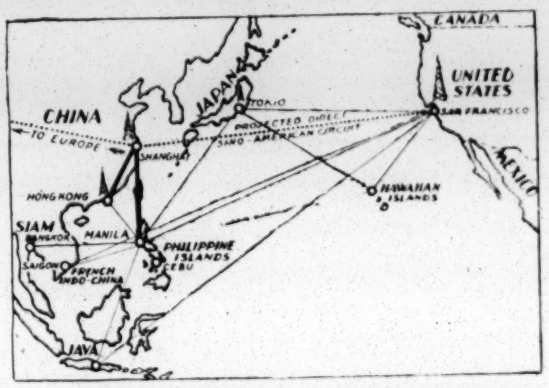

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Who's Who in China

General Mi Chun-lin
米春霖字瑞風

General Mi Chun-lin was born in Chin Hsien, Fengtien province, in 1882. Having graduated from the Fengtien Law College, Mukden, he became Chief of the Gold Mining Company at Kwangtu, Heilunkiang, and later Chief of the Accountant Department of the Civil Governor Office of Kwangtung province. Then he was appointed successively Chief of the Social Intercourse Department of the office of Military Governor Chu Chin-lan at Heilungkiang, Chief of the Military Ammunition Bureau of Kirin, Chief of the Military Station of the Mukden Army under Chang Tso-ling, concurrently head of the Military Ford Department, Mukden, Commander-in-Chief of the Military Stations at Kansu and Anhwei under Yang Yu-ting, concurrently Head of the Social Intercourse Department of the Military Governor's Office of Kansu under Yang Yu-ting, Chief of all the Military Stations in North China under General Chang Hsueh-liang, Head of the Printing Bureau of Ministry of Finance of the Peking Government. In 1928, after the Mukden Army's withdrawal to Manchuria, Gen. Mi was appointed by General Chang Hsueh-liang as Superintendent of the Customs at Antung. In November, 1928 he was appointed by General Chang Ching-hui as Chief of the Police Administration of the Special Area including the city and the districts in the vicinity of Harbin. General Mi besides holding the above position is also a member of the Legislative Commission of the Russo-Asiatic Bank of Harbin.

Peiping Awaits Good News from South

A belated message from Peiping states that the truce entered into between the followers of Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang respectively in the recent conflict for power in the Kuomintang party and government was not unexpected, the freedom of the city having been given to politico-military agents of the rival parties visiting there, showing that very few would knowingly offer their lives for a cause never patriotic. The regime in Nanking was expected to announce certain reforms and concessions which would fulfill the conditions hoped to end further internal war within the party, and Peiping was anxiously awaiting for some good news from the South.

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A Book on the "Model" Settlement

The Status of Shanghai, by Dr. C. L. Hsia, Shanghai. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.

This is an attractively bound volume of convenient size. The monograph was prepared for the use of the Chinese Delegation to the Institute of Pacific Relations. It is an interesting historical review of the International Settlement of Shanghai.

While the reviewer agrees that the author has ably stated the Chinese case respecting the question of the Shanghai International Settlement, he feels that the author has left out some important points from his analysis of the status of the International Settlement of Shanghai. First, it seems that the author has failed to appreciate the effect of the provisions of extrality contained in the Treaties in the development of the present status of the Shanghai International Settlement. The extrality provisions exempt foreign persons and property from Chinese Jurisdiction, and remove them from the operation of Chinese law, in the place of which is substituted the law of their countries, administered by their own Consular and diplomatic representatives. When the foreigners were few and lived here and there among the Chinese, the effect of extrality was little felt; but when they lived together in a Settlement by themselves and formed a foreign "Colony", the effect was plain. They had to be governed by their Consuls or their authorised agents.

The first committee of roads and jetties, and, later on, the Municipal Council, was but an agency through which the Consular Representatives of the Powers united themselves in managing the ordinary municipal affairs of their own nationals within the Settlement, in pursuance of the provisions of extrality. The Municipal Council has always been legally responsible to the Consular Body and the Court of Consuls. The anomaly came in, when the Municipal Council attempted to manage the Municipal Affairs of the Chinese as well—this attempt having grown from the neglect of the Chinese authorities to contest the encroachments of the Consular Body upon China's sovereignty. Secondly, the author also failed to analyse adequately the so-called government of Shanghai. The Shanghai Municipal Council can hardly be called a Municipal Government. It has no court; it cannot pass laws; it merely collects contributions to the Municipal upkeep and does not collect taxes, as the author alleges. It has certain proprietary functions delegated by the Consuls and the Chinese Government. It does not have governmental functions in the strict sense of the word.

Finally, the author has failed to mention the Court of Consuls—a strange institution which still exists in the "Government" of the International Settlement of Shanghai. The Court of Consuls or the Consular Body sitting as a court receives complaints or petitions against or by the Shanghai Municipal Council. It reviews the acts of the Municipal Council, to see whether they are legal or not; and gives judgement for or against the Municipal Council. The basic principal underlying the Court of Consuls is extrality. It presupposes that the Municipal Council is their joint agent, which the Consular Body should oversee and, when necessary, discipline.

The first step in abolishing the International Settlement of Shanghai must be the abolition of extrality. When extrality is abolished the Chinese Government will see to it that anomalies founded on it will also be promptly removed.

R. T. H,

Jade, Flowers, Porcelain and Perfume

The Wind That Tramps The World, by Frank Owen. The Lantern Press, New York. 118 pages.

Mr. Owen's book is largely concerned with the phases of life that so many foreigners like to imagine still flourish in the China of today, but which alas and alack, are encountered only at rare intervals by the assiduous wanderer who is fortunate enough to blunder into some of the isolated corners of the Middle Kingdom unaffected by the awful influences of westernism, "imperialism," modernism, nepotism, communism, absolutism, Christianism, industrialism and a score or more of other Occidental doctrines introduced with such disastrous results into the country of "four thousand years of culture."

There are seven short tales, each of them using as its theme the exposition of a fine appreciation of some sphere of Chinese artistic consciousness. In some it is jade, in others a garden full of incredible, divinely scented blossoms, in others the characters are infatuated with the delicate tones and colors of porcelain, or the intoxicating perfume of some unique flower. Owen's style is unusual, at times exceedingly interesting, frequently amateurish in the impossible effects for which it strives, but generally entertaining. His stories are all a little wierd, a little mysterious, and quite preposterous.

They are nearer poetry, in their best passages, than prose. And in their worst, they are always readable. The author is not widely gifted in metaphor and simile, but the figures of speech which he does employ reveal a true sense of gentleness, the heart of a dreamer, a deep sense of rhythm and beauty. He sees China and the Chinese through misty, naive, sometimes philosophic eyes.

One wishes that such Chinese as Owen describes were to be found easily. These whimsical men who gladly sacrifice their loveliest daughters for a stem of matchless jade, or who can conceive of such imagery as the fantastic Blue City, "of sweet tones, beauty and rare love," or who are so mad and wonderful as to hear music and soft voices in the perfume of flowers—they are the glamorous fairy-tale people that enthralled us when we were very young, and in whom we still, in the secret shrine of us, believe. Yet they might prove less brilliant if met in this earthly interval, and it is perhaps better that we read about them in such books as the *Wind That Tramps The World*.

Of the short tales in the book, "Pale Pink Porcelain" is easily the most distinguished. An original plot, with a not too improbable denouement, marks it above the others. It is the story of two Chinese artists in porcelain, who both loved the same China maid, also a connoiseur, who declares she will make her choice between them by wedding the first to discover a color in porcelain that is her life's quest. She says:

"Who first brings me the secret of the pale pink color that I crave, to him will I surrender and to none other. Marriage at best is a subjection of womanhood and I can only submit to it if my reward does justify. Love is a poem but poems can be repeated to many people. My love is color, pale pink like the blush of the morning, pink like the cheek of a happy woman, pink like the sky when day is dying."

Tsang Kee Foo, one of the seekers of her affections, eventually finds the color, by baking his rival in his ovens, and using his blood and a necklace he wore to color the clay. He does not, however, succeed in winning the lovely Mei Mei. She requires the presence of Lu Chau, the other suitor, the incinerated one, who, she says, must witness that she has kept faith, before she contracts for marriage with Tsang Kee Foo.

"The Wind That Tramps the World," initial tale in the small volume, is an amusing story of a man who follows a flower to the top of the world, in the bosom of the Himalayas. "The Month the Almonds Bloom," of equally eccentric plot, tells of how a poet sold his daughter for a piece of jade, and how the girl's lover repurchased her for a stone more beautiful than a maiden's dreams. "The Inverted House," is full of rich description and odd enough to be called distinguished, as is also "The Blue City." And "The Frog" and "The Snapped Willow" have a charm, a magic peculiar to the style of this author, which ought to please all but the most practical-minded of individuals.

E. S.

Compradore of Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Dies

Sih Loh-seng, compradore of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking, Corp., died at 8:30 p.m. Dec. 7 at the Lester Chinese Hospital as a result of bullets wounds received when an attempt was made to kidnap him at noon the previous day.

The attempted kidnapping occurred in front of the Yih Tze Shang restaurant on Foochow Road. Mr. Yih was shot in running from his automobile to the restaurent in an effort to escape from the kidnappers. In the pursuit of the criminals which followed one of the kidnappers was shot to death by the police. After being wounded in the ankle, he was chased to a house where he hid in a darkened room. The police, opening the door of the room fired into the darkness, emptying their revolvers, so that the man was found to have died of eleven bullet wounds in his body. The deceased was identified shortly after his death by the Finger Print Bureau of the S. M. P. as being Zia Yao-ching, who had been convicted of two crimes by the French Mixed Court.

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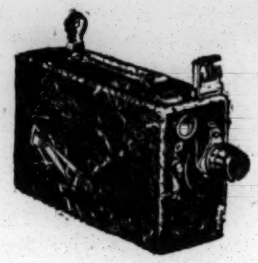

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CHINA DENOUNCES EXTRATERRITORIAL TREATIES

(*Continued from page 58*)

is given by A. Morgan Young, British editor of the *Japan Chronicle*, in his book just published, *Japan in Recent Times*. He recounts much graft, savagery, and persecution, yet thousands of foreigners live peacefully and profitably in the Flowery Kingdom despite abolition of extraterritoriality three decades ago. Japanese injustice has not borne heavily on foreigners who have behaved themselves, nor has it prevented publication of Mr. Young's excellent and independent newspaper.

There are many countries in the world which do not conform judicially to the best American and English standards. While in Shanghai, Senator Bingham is reported to have told a group of Americans that justice was as uncertain in many courts of Latin America as in Chinese courts, but that Americans had succeeded in living and trading in these countries by maintaining decorous behavior and avoiding civil actions in the courts as much as possible.

Position of Russians

The Germans and the Russians are the only large groups of foreigners now residing in China without extraterritoriality. The Russians have suffered considerable persecution, but only where they have been engaged in political activities. White Russians working for the late Chang Tso-lin government were harshly treated by the near-Red Wuhan government, and Red Russians everywhere today are paying dearly for Bolshevist participation in Chinese internal politics. Neutral White Russians, so far as the writer has been able to observe, obtain a square deal in the Chinese courts.

The Germans have adapted themselves to the role of equality with Chinese with no more judicial hardships than could be found in any country. In the 1927 revolutionary disturbances they succeeded in living and trading in outposts of the interior that the British, French, Americans and Japanese were forced to evacuate despite extraterritorial protection.

This brings us to the final point. Extraterritoriality will become increasingly void of potency with the progress of nationalism. If the Chinese continue to insist that extraterritoriality must go, go it must unless foreign powers are willing to attempt the task of policing more than 400,000,000 people, or unless foreigners evacuate. In the revolutionary stress of 1927 in the Yangtse Valley, extraterritoriality proved more of a curse than a blessing, as the example of the Germans demonstrated. The existence of extraterritoriality depends either upon its acceptance by the Chinese or upon a police force of incredible size. Either alternative seems unlikely.

Provisional Court Negotiations at Nanking

Members of the foreign delegations appointed to open negotiations with the National government concerning the reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court proceeded to Nanking at the beginning of the week, as also did Dr. Showin Wetzen Hsu, President of the Court. The composition of the foreign delegation is as follows; J. E. Jacobs, U. S. Administrative Consul, and Howard Bucknell, assistant Chinese secretary of the U. S. Legation, both of whom formerly sat on the bench either of the International Mixed Court or the Provisional Court; C. F. Garstin, British Consul-General in Shanghai, who was an assessor at the Mixed Court a number of years ago; W. Meyrick Hewlett, British Consul-General in Nanking, and A. F. Aveling, representative of the British Minister; F. E. H. Groenman, Consul-General for the Netherlands; N. Aall. Charge d'Affaires for Norway; Pinto Dias, Consul for Brazil; N. E. Koechlin, Consul-General for France, and R. Tulasne, Judge Assessor in the French Mixed Court.

Several conferences were held between the Chinese and foreign delegates, but up to the time of writing no result had been reached.

MacMurray Marred by "Shanghai Mind"

The resignation of John V. A. MacMurray, Minister to China, should have an interesting effect upon relations between that country and the United States. Mr. MacMurray is an able and experienced diplomat; but his attitude toward the country to which he has been accredited has always been marked by "the Shanghai mind." He has not been sympathetic toward the Chinese demand for freedom from foreign impositions, and his opinion has, obviously, been received with great respect in Washington. His resignation opens the door for the selection of someone much more acceptable, not in the technical but in the real sense, to China.—(*The New Republic*)

SOUTH-SEA FAIRY-TALES

(*Continued from page 76*)

far from the world and in some degree has its own standard of values, which are not those of the world. Imports cost as they would anywhere, except such as wine, toilet articles, and certain comestibles brought by steamer direct from Marseilles. You can buy champagne for a dollar a bottle, and really decent champagne for two. But don't let that beguile you—you can't live on champagne, nor on toilet articles. On the other hand there is a great profusion in Tahiti of fish, vegetables, fruit and poultry, none of which is subject to the price valuations of the outside world. The food is, or was when I was there four years ago, incredibly cheap. The rent of small houses was cheap, too, and so was board at the few taverns. Everything was clean and properly sanitary. There is no tropical disease whatever, not even malaria, no poisonous plants or insects, no marked difference in the seasons, and no extremes of wet and dry.

The Chinese, as elsewhere in and about the Pacific, now practically control trade in these islands. They have prospered mightily in Tahiti; and most of the automobiles, which have come down from the States in numbers since the war, belong to them. Of the Europeans there are several hundred, including not only every nationality, but every variety of means, mentality, habit of thought and conduct, opinion, temperament and scruple. Such a community exists nowhere else on earth, and the variety and utter unconventionality of it constitutes one of the fascinations of Tahiti. Some of the "unofficial" unions have endured for years and will continue to endure with the lives of each; others are but passing and the white man wanders on with, perhaps, a child or two left behind. But the Polynesian is so far ahead of the thing we call civilization in at least one respect that the unjust and illogical stigma on an "illegitimate" child does not maintain with him. He loves children as children and will care for them to his last franc. Name of a name! Is it a child's fault that it doesn't, maybe, know who its father is?

Men have come to Tahiti from all the world. No one asks them why, and no one requires details of their past; except that the French Government, in order to keep out possible idlers, degenerates and criminals, makes a pretense at examination of steerage passengers, and asks a few perfunctory questions of all new arrivals. Tahiti is nevertheless as law-abiding as any place on earth. For years and years no major crime of any sort has been recorded there. A striking contrast to this is Jamaica, colony of proud Britain, where never a day passes without its robbery, holdup and assault, and never a week without at least one murder, this place of rampant crime, where black police make very little effort to apprehend culprits of their own race.

White Man Now the Provider

So Tahiti is still a delightful place to live. The bunk about it is that anyone can go there and live for nothing, that the lovely native girls will fight for the privilege of hanging floral wreaths about the neck of every new-come white man, thereafter to bear him triumphantly off to some woodland bower and love and care for him ever after. True, there is no particular difficulty about finding the girl, but the new-comer will have to do the searching—unless he is very easily satisfied—provide the bower and the means of subsistence, and incidentally extend hospitality to numerous relatives, who will put in a casual appearance from time to time. There is no means of earning a livelihood for a white man in Tahiti. Unless he is a journalist or an artist, able to live and work in whatever part of the world he pleases and never fail a market for his product, he must be reasonably well-equipped economically if he expects to stay in the South Seas and live with any degree of comfort. His equipment need be no more than half the requirements of America or Europe, but he will be sorely disappointed if he goes to Tahiti with the expectation of solving at once all economic problems.

The day is long past when the native disposed of all material annoyances for his guest, when the mere fact that that guest was a white man was so great an honor that hospitality would never wane, when every man in a native village vied for the privilege of entertaining the stranger. But the white man is no longer lord of creation to the Polynesian; and it is his own fault entirely that he isn't. Today the native, if he is or can in any manner claim to be a relative of the girl the white man has married or is living with, expects to receive hospitality rather than extend it. "Civilization" has taught the South-Sea islander that hospitality is a matter of francs; and, just as the white man has pulled him down to his own level in this and other regards, so has the same white man destroyed much of the olden seductive charm of these fairest of sea isles.—(*From Plain Talk Magazine*)

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* No. 11	d. 9.55	a.19.27 d.20.07	a.13.26 d.13.46	a.12.18 d.12.23	a.16.05
* No. 3			d.13.15	a. 7.18 d. 7.21	a. 9.50
No. 9	d. 9.40	a.18.21 d.19.01	a 10.50		
No. 23	d. 5.40	a 21.44			
No. 25		d. 3.45	a. 5.05		
No. 27			d.10.06	a.20.07 d.20.37	a. 2.33
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* No. 4	d.13.30	a.16.01 d.16.03	a.10.05		
No. 10			d.17.41	a. 9.33 d.10.13	a.18.35
No. 28	d. 1.00	a. 7.00 d. 7.20	a.17.34		
No. 26			d.22.34	a. 2.15	
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In the United States Court for China

In re Estate of H. D. EBEY Deceased

Cause No. 3234
Estate No. 708
NOTICE

Pursuant to an Order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of H. D. EBEY, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 7, 1930, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

D. B. Monroe
Custom House
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China,
December 4, 1929.

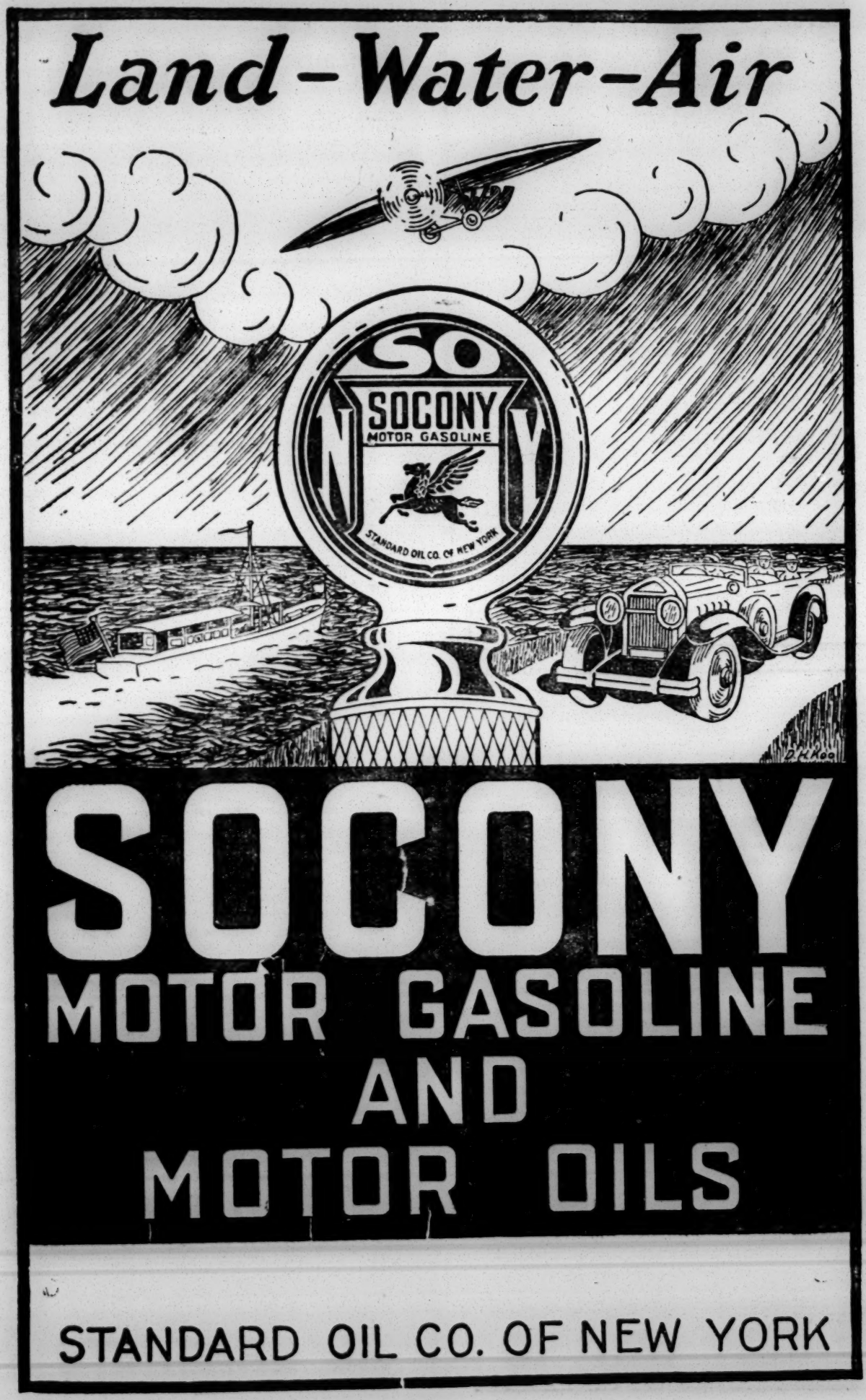
From the Chinese Press

News items pertaining to Chinese politics and general affairs appearing under this heading, are taken chiefly from the daily reports of the Kuo Wen (independent) Kuo Min (Nanking official) and from translations of articles and dispatches appearing in the local Chinese press.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.—The Central Executive Committee has decided to dismiss the present Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Kiangsu Party Headquarters.—The order for the arrest and punishment of Chow Hsi-chen has been revoked.—Formal inauguration of the National Agricultural Conference will take place on Dec. 5.—All schools have been ordered placed under supervision of the Provincial and Municipal Party Headquarters.—The Executive Yuan has ordered the appointment of a Special Committee to prepare for the restoration of the wharves and docks at Chinwangtao.-Two aviation fields are to be constructed,one at Changchow, the other between Chuyang and Chintan.—The Chinese Commissioners have set Dec. 9 as the opening date for the Sino-foreign Conference on the reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court.—Teachers in primary schools are ordered to instruct students regarding Soviet activities in Manchuria.—Yen Hsi-shan is despatchiug Fu Tso-yi and Su Ti-jen as his personal representatives to the Manchurian front.—Chiang Tso-ping, Minister to Berlin, reports the rejection by Soviet Russia of the Chinese proposals regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway.—Chikan and Shihwei are still under Soviet occupation.—Six gunboats of the 2nd Naval Squadron arrived at Canton yesterday.—The Party Affairs Reorganization Committee for Shansi requests the dispatch of a strong army to Manchuria.—The 19th Route Army is advancing jointly with Government forces towards Tungkwan.—Chiang Kai-shek has issued a report on the meeting of troops under Shih Yiu-san at Pukow.

Wednesday, Dec. 4.—One detachment of Kiangsi Forces under Chin Han-ting is crossing the Kiangsi-Fukien border for garrison duties in southwestern Fukien, subsequent to the transfer of units under Liu Ho-ting to the Chao-Mei region.—Coal mines in the vicinity of Chalanor are still occupied by Soviet forces.—All matters pertaining to the garrisoning of the Wu-han area have been turned over to the fiield Headquarters of the 2nd Route Army.—Ranking military commanders of Kwangtung have addressed a telegram of warning to the troops under Chang Fa-kuei and Huang Shao-hsiung.—Fighting has commenced between Kwangtung forces and the Ironsides in the North River region.—The proposed contract between the China National Aviation Corportion and the Lufthansa Company of Germany for the inauguration of an air service between China and Europe has been submitted to the State Council for approval —The Ministry of Finance has instructed that all Central revenues collected in the provinces must be submitted to the Central Treasury once a month.—Negotiations for the revision of the Sino-French Treaty for Annam will shortly be resumed in Nanking.—The American and British Governments have called the attention of the Chinese and Soviet Governments to their obligations under the Kellogg Pact.—The march on Tungkwan began yesterday following the issue of an order by Tang Seng-chi.

Thursday, Dec. 5.—The French government has called the attention of the National Government to its obligations under the Kellogg Pact.—Chin Shu-jen reports the western border in Sinkiang to be well-guarded by provincial forces.—Gendarmerie Headquarters for Shanghai and Woosung have declared the enforcement of martial law.—Normal conditions have been restored in Pukow.—Construction of a model workman's village in the field adjacent to the Nanking Mint has been started.—Hsiung Shih-hui has arrived in Nanking from Shanghai to confer with Chiang Kai-shek relative to the situation in Pukow.—Chen Tiao-yuan has left Nanking for Tsinan.—China has sent replies to the notes of the American and British Governments calling her attention to her obligations under the Kellogg Pact.—Three Soviet scouting planes flew over Bakatu yesterday.—The Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief at Hankow are not to be abolished immediately.—Government airplanes have been organized into three squadrons.—A simultaneous offensive against the Kwangsi rebels in the West River region and the Ironsides in northern Kwangtung was launched today.—The National Agricultural Conference held its inaugural meeting yesterday.—Precautionary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measures are being taken against attempts of troops undre Shih Yiu-san to escape from Anhwei across the border.—Soviet troops attacked Chinese Defence Forces at Heiho yesterday but were repulsed.—Statements regarding Sino-Russian relations vis-a-vis the Kellogg Pact have been received and replies have been sent to the Governments of France, Italy and Panama.—In his message to Congress President Hoover suggested the reduction of the present number of American troops in China.—Chu Chang-nien, Minister to Norway and Sweden reports the presentation of his credentials to the King of Norway on Dec. 3.

Friday, Dec. 6.—Civic organizations in the Three Eastern Provinces are calling a joint meeting to discuss proposals in connection with the Sino-Soviet negotiations.—Passenger service on the Lung-Hai Railway has been extended to Lingpao.—Chiang Kai-shek has appointed Feng Yi-fei as Field-Commander of the 22nd Route Army.—The Canton Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief was formally inaugurated yesterday.—Liu Chih has ordered that special attention be paid to the protection of foreign residents and their property in the Wu-Han area.—Tang Sen-chi has issued a telegram reporting acceptance of his appointment by Wang Chin-wei to the post of Commander-in-chief of the Fourth Route Party Protection and National Salvation Army.—A snowstorm has prevented Government forces from advancing towards Tungkwan.—Chao Tai-wen, Liu Chen-hua and Chen Tiao-yuan have arrived in Tsingtao from Shanghai.—Representatives of the Chinese Match Manufacturers Association today interviewed Chiang Kai-shek.—C. T. Wang has stated to press correspondents that preliminary negotiations between representatives of Soviet Russia and the Three Eastern Provinces are progressing according to the National Government's instructions.—Tungning, on the Kirin border, has been raided by Soviet troops.—Chu Shao-liang has arrived in Canton.

Saturday, Dec. 7.—Mutinous troops under Shih Yiu-san are now concentrating at Pengpu.—Cash awards have been paid to the cadets of the Central Military Academy for their services in garrisoning Hankow during the expedition against the Kuominchun.—The new Sino-Mexican treaty has been concluded.—The resignation of Sun Fo from the presidency of the China National Aviation Corporation has been accepted, and Wang Peh-chun has been appointed his successor.—The Provincial Relief Committee for Honan has petitioned for the use of special trains for the transportation of foodstuffs.—An official spokesman declares the mutiny at Pukow to be a local affair.—The plan for the reorganization of the Shanghai Provisional Court is ready for submission to the Sino-Foreign Conference.—Tsai Yun-shang has been appointed by the National Government official delegate to discuss terms of settlement with the Soviet delegate.—Foreign Ministers of Mexico and Peru have cabled the National Government urging peaceful settlement of the Sino-Russian Dispute.

Sunday and Monday, Dec. 8 and 9.—The Shanghai Ratepayers Association wishes the Japanese Government informed that Terikichi Obata is persona non grata to the Chinese people.—Preparations for the campaign against the Ironsides have been completed.—The Executive Yuan has ordered that in all cases coming before the Shanghai Provisional Court which involve only Chinese litigants, the three-trial system should be enforced immediately.—The State Council has dismissed Tang Seng-chi from his substantive and concurrent posts.—Chiang Kai-shek has prevailed upon C. T. Wang to remain at his post.—Two armored cars have been sent to Changchow to assist in the pacification of the rebellious troops there.—The Central Bank of China has purchased the land adjoining the south side of the bank on the Bund in Shanghai.—The International Conference on the Shanghai Provisional Court will open in Nanking Dec. 9.—Government forces are laying siege to Tungkwan.—Ho Chen-chun has abandoned his plan to visit Yen Hsi-shan.—Complicity in the rebellion of Tang Seng-chi is denied by Ho Chien.—Chao Tai-wen and Liu Chen-hua are en route to Taiyuan.—The Provincial Bureau of Foreign Affairs for Hupeh is to be abolished.—Yen Hsi-shan will shortly proceed to Peiping.—Skirmishes between Government forces and the Ironsides and Kwangsi rebels are reported.—Hsia Tao-yin has been appointed Field-Commander of the 24th Route Army.—The crack division under Koo Tso-tung has been entirely ferried across the river to Pukow.—Shantung forces have left Tsinan for garrison duties in Lin-chang and Hanchwang.—Responsible officials declare that Shantung remains loyal to the National Government.

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Japanese News Reports on Chinese Situation

The following news reports are summaries of news messages dealing with the Chinese political situation and Japanese activities in China which are distributed to the Chinese and foreign press in China by the Japanese semi-official Shimbun Rengo News Service.

Nanking, Dec. 3,—The 142nd Regiment of the 24th Division under the command of Shih Yu-san, Civil Governor of Anhui, suddenly mutinied at Pukow at three o'clock this morning.

Nanking, Dec. 3.—Serious revolt occurs at Pukow, when troops under Gen. Shih-Yu-san, Civil Governor of Anhui, begin looting shops, assault branch office of Ministry of Finance, stop ferry service and then proceed north along Tienstin-Pukow railway.

Mukden, Dec. 3.—The contents of the proposal drafted and submitted by Tsai Yun-sheng to the Sino-Soviet parley to be held at Habarovsk were made known today.

Hongkong, Dec. 3.—The Kuangsi troops stationed in the West River district advanced to Samsui district in allianced with Chang Fa-kuei's troops, which arrived at Szehui from the Kuangning district. They are fighting a hard battle in order to capture Chingyueng.

Nanking, Dec. 4.—The mutiny at Pukow is not confined to the 142nd regiment only but the whole 24th Division, numbering some 15,000 declaring their opposition to proceeding the Canton. It is rumoured that this mutiny aims at the downfall of Chiang Kai-shek and has been started in alliance with Ma Hang-tah and Han Fu-chu.

Nankiug, Dec. 4.—The troops of Shih Yu-san retreated northward from Pukow and have blown up the bridge near Wu-I in order to check the advance of the Nanking forces. They are fighting near Lin-wei-kuan against the Nanking troops.

Moscow, Dec. 4.—At the Sino-Soviet parley held at Habarovsk on Dec. 3 the Chinese delegate agreed to the dismissal of Lu Ying-kuan while the Soviet delegate consented to the dismissal of Emshanoff and Eismond from the directorship and assitant directorship of the C. E. R.

Nanking, Dec. 4.—Rebellious troops blow up railway bridge north of Pukow in order to check advance of Nanking forces.

Habarovsk, Dec. 4.—Chinese and Russian delegates sign provisional memorandum for settling C. E. R. difficulty on general basis of status quo ante.

Hankow, Dec. 5.—Troops on Yangtsze upwards from Hankow show rebellious tendency against Nanking regime.

Hankow, Dec. 5.—The bandits have got the upper hand at Paotaochow since Monday and have established their "Bureau of Public Safety" in the district.

Hankow, Dec. 5.—The 11th Independent Brigade under the command of Wan I-wu has shown its open defiance against the Nanking regime and has routed the three Szechuan Divisions. The 14th Independent Brigade, stationed at I-chang, is also showing anti-Chiang Kai-shek tendency.

Nankin, Dec. 5—The question of expelling Wang Ching-wei from the party membership is the chief subject for discussion in the Party Control Commission.

Nanking, Dec. 5.—One brigade of Shih Yu-san's Army mutinied on Tuesday afternoon at Anching, the capital of Anhui Province. The mutineers looted the town and fled in the direction of Hufei.

Hankow, Dec. 5.—All Chinese operators in employment of the Taian Cotton mills under Japanese management went on strike to-day.

Hongkong, Dec. 5.—The fighting in the North of Canton has been progressing in favor of the "Ironsides" under the command of Chang Fa-kuei and the Kuangsi Army. The battle is now being fought at Lotung, some hundred Chinese li north of Canton.

Tsingtao, Dec. 6.—Generals Fan, Ho, Chen, Liu and Tsai arrive here and put up at Japanese hotels.

Nanking, Dec. 7.—The National Government issued today the Government mandate providing for the dismissal and arrest of Tang Sheng-chi.

Nankiug, Dec. 7—Bureau of Public Safety raids Gen. Tang Sheng-chi's headquarters but finds it deserted.

Hankow, Dec. 7.—Martial law proclaimed here.

Nanking, Dec. 7.—Nanking government dismisses Gen. Tang Sheng-chi and issues order for his arrest.

Hankow, Dec. 8.—The troops under the command of Tang Sheng Chi began to open their operations on Dec. 5 and the advance guards entered Shinyang yesterday after occupying Yengcheng. It is expected that the Tang Sheng-chi troops will advance on the Wu-han district shortly.

Nanking, Dec. 8.—One regiment of the 2nd Division, which has been recalled from Hankow, today started for Liutan in order to protect the capital from attack from the rear.

Nanking, Dec. 8.—One regiment of the rebel troops, who mutinied on Saturday at Chengchow, fled from the town but the other two regiments of the garrisons surrendered and reached Pukow yesterday.

Peiping, Dec. 8—Gen. Tang Sheng-chi's orders his troops to advance southward and join Kuominchun troops.

Taiyuan, Dec. 8.—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan favors fighting by means of speeches and public opinion rather than by a resort to arms.

Nanking, Dec. 8.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek shows no inclination to resign his post and makes preparation to quell rebels.

Peiping, Dec. 9.—Yen Hsi-shan has ordered Ho Cheng-chun to return to Taiyuan and dispatched a telegram to Chiang Kai-shek urging the latter to settle the present disturbances through peaceful measures and to safeguard the cause of the Nanking Government to the bitter end.

Peiping, Dec. 9.—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan indicates that he intends to convoke a national asssembly, also orders military headquarters to abstain from sending dispatches at random without his permission.

Tientsin, Dec. 9.—Gen. Yen Hsi-shan at Taiyuan emphasizes that Tientsin military authorities should maintain *status quo.*

Harbin, Dec. 9.—Mukden delegates leave from here tomorow for Habarovsk to begin formal negotiations with Soviet delegates for settlement of C. E. R. and other disputes.

Peiping, Dec. 9.—Chengchow message states that Gen. Tang Sheng chi proposes to start general anti-Nanking offensive Dec. 10 along three different routes.

Taiyuan, Dec. 10.—Gen. Ko Kuang-ting, Mukden representative, states that Mukden will take common action with Shansi faction and trusts everything to Gen. Yen Hsi-shan.

Peiping, Dec. 9.—Traveller from Chengchow states Gen. Tang Sheng-chi has demanded a million dollars of the Honan merchants and that Chengchow branch of Central Bank has suspended money exchange transactions.

Peiping, Dec. 10—Police arrest about a hundred hooligans who had gathered outside the Provincial Party headquarters.

Hankow, Dec. 10.—Gen. Chiang Kai-shek makes preparations to check advance aganst the rebels and to maintain foothold in Wu-han area. Gen. Liu Wen-tao states that the generals who had endorsed Gen. Tang Sheng-chi's advance are beginning to sit on the fence.

Tokyo, Dec. 10.—Tokyo government, after securing the agreement of Nanking, decides to make public the official appointment of Torikichi Obata to succeed the late Mr. Saburi as Minister to China.

4th Brigade Disarmed in Nanking

The headquarters of the 4th Independent Brigade of Sun Chang-chun in the northern city of Nanking, consisting of four companies of troops, were disarmed by the 2nd division Tuesday afternoon. No resistance was offered. Part of the brigade had mutined at Changchow late last week in lieu of back wages unforthcoming. They uprooted part of the tracks of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway and until loyal troops were sent against them, blocked traffic between this city and the capital. The rebels have now been driven off and government soldiers are said to be in pursuit of them. The remainder of the brigade at Nanking was disarmed because the above incident had placed some doubt in the authorities' minds regarding their dependability.

Night Train Suspended on Shanghai-Nanking Line

Following the second break which occured in the Shanghai-Nanking Railway last Monday morning when a band of rebels, allegedly led by communists, removed the rails over a bridge near Kwangtu, about 25 miles from Shanghai, the traffic department announced that temporarily night service on the line would be discontinued. Day trains have been operating regularly, however, and the express has completed its daily trips on scheduled time, except for small delays caused in transferring its passengers across the break in the tracks, where they are entrained on a second courier connecting on the opposite side.

REPORT OF RUSSIAN RELIEF EXPEDITION

(*Continued from page 63*)

rounding up several horses. One of these has a harness on. It has evidently been cut from the wagon. Whether these horses belong to the military or to the fleeing civilians cannot be said at this time. But one is impressed with the confusion and distress among the continuous stream of men, women and children, wagons, groups of horses and cattle, sheep, camels, cart loads of Chinese soldiers clothed in their fur uniforms, all members of this conglomerate group either on the run or making away as fast as possible. Our train has orders to remain at Pokutu only long enough to unload and load again, and then it must leave as soon as possible, for another raid is expected today.

IMPROVED POLICE ADMINISTRATION IN THE CAPITAL

(*Continued from page 66*)

the desired qualities in the police candidates. Without the aforesaid qualties, respectability and orderliness, a policeman can seldom command the respect of the people in discharging his duty or carrying out the orders of the government.

3.—Familiar knowledge of the people. In discharging his duty in a proper manner, the police man must be able to grasp the general idea of the people's institutions and customs, must possess an intimate knowledge of the different routes of the town, the numbers of the residences, failing which he is liable to be unfavorably considered by the people.

Mr. Kwei concluded his speech by congratulating the new police Commissioner on his assumption of office, and assuring him that with his abilities and experiences, he is bound to do wonderful service for the Government and for the people.

Nanking, December 5, 1929

FOREIGN ECONOMIC DOMINATION IN CHINA

(*Continued from page 74*)

of trade is carried on by foreign bottoms. Chinese passengers having no choice of ships, must necessarily go on foreign ships, the accommodations of which are no better than that of those engaged in carrying live-stock in foreign countries. In short, a Chinese life is no more worthy the attention of the foreign capitalist then is the life of a live-stock waiting to be thrown into the great abattoirs. In Kiangsu, Hunan and Kiangsi, the Chinese shipping trade has been completely driven out by foreign shipping. The yearly shipping freight in China, it is said, amounts to over $10,000; the larger part goes to the foreigner, with a very insignificant part reverting back to the few ragged and impoverished wharf coolies.

Conclusion

Chinese econmic life is virtually at the mercy of the foreigner, and only by the grace of the Westerners can it carry on. In case China incurs their displeasure the little that remains of productive energy will be destroyed. China has been robbed by the imperialists. Her economic existence is menaced by their intrigue. Her revenues are in their grip. Yet she has to shoulder a crushing unlimited liability. Invective after invective is thrown on the Chinese Government for incompetency. The people are defamed as ones who do not keep their word. How shall she face such a state of things? How can she transform an unlimited liability into a limited liability?

Foreign investments in China may be classed into two kinds: loans to the Chinese government and investments of private enterprises. The last includes the spinning mills and such other factories as the British-American Tobacco Company who have no contract with the Chinese Government but who acquire the right of investment in this country by virtue of the treaties. These enterprises should be treated as nationals, given due protection of the law and subject to taxation the same as though they were Chinese.

There must be limitations to this right of investment. National enterprises must not be exploited by the foreigners. Foreigners should give up or sell to private individuals or to the Chinese government enterprises that can be undertaken only by Chinese citizens. Every country has its own laws regarding investment of foreign capital in the country. China can more or less apply these laws in a liberal spirit.

As has been said, the bulk of foreign debts has been squandered, and the Chinese people can not and will not recognise them. Loans useful to China have to be paid back in proportion to China's income. Foreigners themselves have acknowledged that many of China's indemnities were unjust and were simply blackmail under the specious guise of indemnities, which the foreigners on their own initiative have written off, to be disposed of for the mutual benefit of the two countries.—(*Pacific Affairs*)

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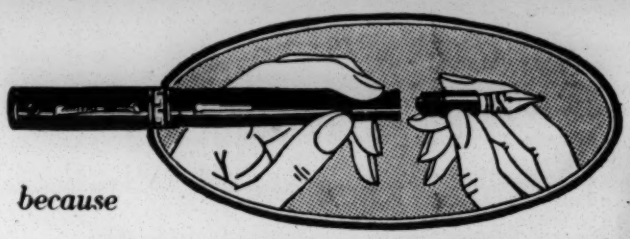

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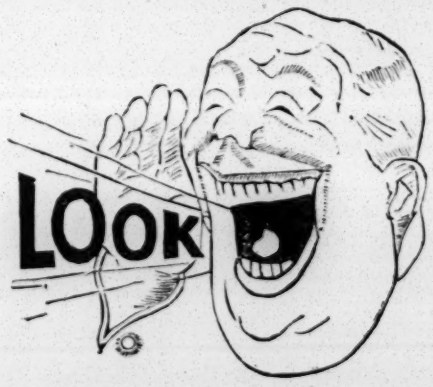

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Australia	4½	May 1,	1956	85½	5.56
U. S. of Brazil.....	6½	Oct. 15,	1957	79	8.47
Kingdom of Belgium...	7	Nov. 1,	1956	106¼	6.51
City of Budapest.....	6	June 1,	1962	75½	8.16
Canadian Pacific Railway	4	Perpetual Stk.		85	4.71
Chgo., Milw., St. Paul & Pacific Railway.....	5	Jan. 1,	2000	74	6.78
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6	July 1,	1953	75	8.47
Chile Copper Co. Debs..	5	Jan. 1,	1947	96	5.36
Chile Government (R'way)	6	Feb. 1,	1961	92	6.61
Cuba Northern Railway.	5½	June 1,	1942	75½	8.77
Chile Government.....	6	Sep. 1,	1961	92	6.60
Cuban Dominican Sugar..	7½	Nov. 1,	1944	54	——
Kingdom of Denmark...	6	Jan. 1,	1942	104⅝	5.47
Dutch East Indies.....	5½	Nov. 1,	1955	101⅞	5.35
Republic of Finland....	5	Feb. 1,	1958	37	6.52
French Government....	7	Dec. 1,	1949	110¾	6.07
German Government....	7	Oct. 15,	1949	106½	6.42
German Central Bank... for Agricultlure.....	6	Oct. 15,	1960	81½	7.55
German Central Bank... for Agriculture.....	6	Apr. 15,	1938	85½	8.24
German General Elec. Co.	6	May 1,	1948	91½	6.82
Greek Government.....	6	Feb. 1,	1968	84	7.24
Ilseder Steel Corporation	6	Aug. 1,	1948	83½	7.66
Kingdom of Italy.....	7	Dec. 1,	1951	96	7.37
Japanese Government...	6½	Feb. 1,	1954	102¼	6.28
State of Minas Geraes.. (Brazil)	6½	Mar. 1,	1958	79	8.46
Mortgage Bank of Chile	6	Apr. 30,	1961	89½	6.81
Norwegian Hydro-Elec.- Nitro. Corp.....	5½	Nov. 1,	1957	91	6 18
Kingdom of Norway....	6	Oct. 15,	1952	102¼	5.78
Northern Ohio Power & Light Co.....	6½	Jan. 1,	1941	95	7.13
Republic of Peru.....	6	Dec. 1,	1960	78½	7.86
Paris, Lyons & Med Rwy.	6	Aug. 15,	1958	101½	5.89
Republic of Panama.....	5	May 15,	1963	91	5.60
State of Rio Grande Do Sul (Brazil).....	6	June 1,	1968	76½	7.97
Rhine Westphalia Elec. Power Corp.	6	Aug. 1,	1953	81½	7.70
Saxon State Mortgage Inst	6½	Dec. 1,	1946	88½	7.73
Saxon Public Works, Inc.	6½	May 1,	1951	89	7.54
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	6	Jun. 15,	1953	88⅝	6.99
United Kingdom of Great Britain	5½	Feb 1,	1937	102¾	5.03
City of Vienna	6	Nov. 1,	1952	85	7.36
Abitibi Power & Paper Co.	6	Cum. Pfd Stock.		79⅞	5.52
Belgian Nat'l. Rwy. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock.....	6	(American Shrs)		79	7.60
Cannon Mills Co..... (Dividend $2.80 p. a.)		Common Stock		32⅛	——
General Mills, Inc.	6	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		89	6.74
General Mills, Inc. .... (Div. $3 per annum.)		Common Stock		51½	——
Hershey Chocolate Corp. Convertible	4	Pfd Stock		87	4.60
Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc. (Div $2.50 p.a.)..		Common Stock		45½ ex div.	
Pennsylvaina-Dixie Cement Corporation.....	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock.		30	——
Willys Overland Co.. .	7	Cum. Pfd. Stock		75	9.33
General Motor Corp (New)		Common Stock		42¾	——
Andes Copper Mining Co.		Common Stock		37	——
United States Steel Corp.		Common Stock		177¼	——
Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey		Common Stock		67¾	——
Standard Oil Co. of N.Y.		Common Stock		35⅜	——
Pennsylvania Railroad.. Company.....		Common Stock		82½	——
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. (p. v. $50)..	6	Pfd. Stock		60½ e.d.	4.96
United Aircraft & Transport Corp.		Common Stock		51⅞	——
American I. G. Chemical Corr. Conv. Debs.....	5½	May 1,	1949	107	4.94
Beaux-Arts Apartments, Inc. $6 1st Pfd. Stk. &		Common Stock		97	per unit
General Electric Company		Common Stock		244½	——
Wright Aernoautical Co.		Common Stock		834	——
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.		Common Stock		118⅜	——
Leutaro Nitrate Co., Ld., Conv. Bonds.....	6	July 1,	1954	86	7.50

NOTE: The above quotations are received by Cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, 4th December, 1929.

Silver:—Since our last issue a decline of ⅛d. has taken place. The market opened on the 28th ulto. at 22 $^{9}/_{16}$d. for spot and 22¾d. for 2 months forward; next day became 22½ and 22 $^{5}/_{8}$d. respectively; on the 30th ult a rise of $^{1}/_{8}$c. took place; no change on the 2nd inst. and yesterday a decline to 22½d. and 22 $^{9}/_{16}$d. forward. To-day we have dipped to the lowest point yet reached at this period, viz. 22 $^{7}/_{16}$d and 22½d. forward. China is again reported this week as having both bought and sold small quantities. India has not been mentioned. The market is described as very quiet and inactive. Stocks in Shanghai are rising and large quantities on the way.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London has remained unchanged this week at 2/2 ½d

Business generally shows no signs of improvement, and some days have passed in what may be called a state of stagnation.

The variations in rates have kept pace with the unimprovement change in the prices of silver, and do not call for any special comment or detailed daily report. Transactions in Gold Bars have also been within narrow limits.

The week commenced with T/T on London at 2/2 $^{1}/_{16}$d and G Dollars on New York at 54¾, the yen cross rate being 48 $^{15}/_{16}$, with the Yen at 89 $^{9}/_{16}$d. Hongkong Dollars quoted nominal at much higher rates for some time, are now 77½ nom. but a lower rate than this is available

A very gradual weakening has since developed in sterling while the yen has moved up to a new level. With very little business passing we quote for merchants at noon to-day as follows:—T/T on London 2/2 $^{1}/_{16}$d., on New York 54¼d, Yen 90⅛, Gold Bar 433.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 91,697,000 a decrease of Tls. 353,000

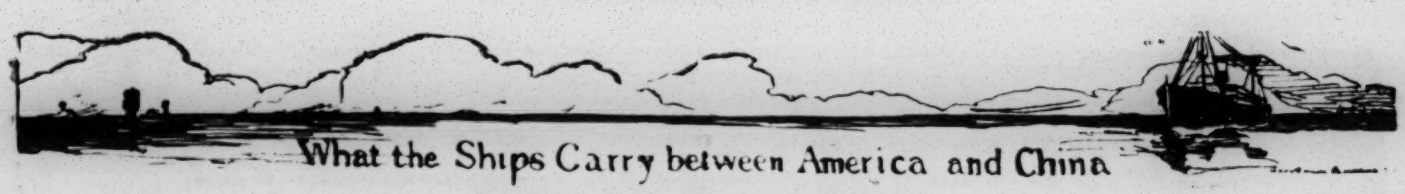
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .....$ 138,250,000 an increase of $ 1,720,000

Estimated value Tls. 191,227,000 as against Tls. 129,734,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for November	Thursday November 28th	Friday November 29th	Saturday November 30th	Monday December 2nd	Tuesday December 3rd	Wed., December 4th
Bank's selling rates		opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing	opening closing
T/T on London	2/2.500	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½	2/2½
D/Dfts ,,	—	2/2 $^{9}/_{16}$	2/2 $^{9}/_{16}$	2/2 $^{9}/_{16}$	2/2 $^{9}/_{16}$	2/2 $^{9}/_{16}$	2/2 $^{9}/_{16}$
4 m/s ,,	—	2/2 $^{11}/_{16}$	2/2 $^{11}/_{16}$	2/2 $^{11}/_{16}$	2/2 $^{11}/_{16}$	2/2 $^{11}/_{16}$	2/2 $^{11}/_{16}$
T/T India	148.212	148	148	148	148	148	148
T/T France	1,370.000	1370	1370	1370	1370	1370	1370
T/T On N.Y. Demand	53.750	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞	53¾ 53⅞
T/T Hamburg R. M.		225	225	225	225	225	225
T/T H'kong	80.423	77½ nom	77½ nom.	77½ nom	77½ nom.	77½ nom.	76½ nom.
T/T Japan	90 582	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
T/T Batavia	133.500	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½	133½
T/T Straits	105.202	105	105	105	105	105	105
Bk's buying rates							
4 m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	2/4 221	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4	2/4
4 m/s ,, D/P 6 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	—	2/4⅛	2/4⅛	2/4⅛	2/4⅛	2/4⅛	2/4⅛
4 m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P	2/4 5625	2/4 $^{5}/_{16}$	2/4 $^{5}/_{16}$	2/4 $^{5}/_{16}$	2/4 $^{5}/_{16}$	2/4 $^{5}/_{16}$	2/4 $^{5}/_{16}$
	1,453.846	1455	1445	1445	1445	1445	1445
4 m/s N.Y.Lc.	57.250	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
4 m/s ,, Doc.	—	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾	57¾

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Nov. 30	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	Dec. 4
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence	22 $^{9}/_{16}$	22½	22 $^{9}/_{16}$	22 $^{9}/_{16}$	22½	22 $^{7}/_{16}$
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$ 49¼	G $ —	G.$ 49½	G.$ 49⅜	G.$ 49¼	G.$ 49⅛
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 431.30	Tls. 429.70	Tls. 438.90	Tls. 433.70	Tls. 432.40	Tls. 433.50
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90	110.90
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.325	72.2875	72.3125	72.30	72.30	72.275
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2½%	2½%	2½%	2%	2%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	5½%	London on Paris	T/T 123.85
Bank of France rate of discount	3½%	New York on London	T/T 4.88 $^{1}/_{16}$
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s	4 $^{15}/_{16}$%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 $^{7}/_{8}$
,, 4 ,,	4 $^{15}/_{16}$%	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/8¼
,, 6 ,,	4 $^{15}/_{16}$%	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 $^{1}/_{16}$



Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls.; Dec. Customs Rate Tls. 1 66 equal Gold $1

TYMERIC, November 4.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Steel Defective Bars	Pls.	359
Steel Pipes	,,	435
Steel Nails, Cut	,,	495
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	3,640
Motor-cars Accessories	Hk.Tls.	232

IYO MARU, November 7.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Wool, Sheep's	Pls.	277
Eggs, Fresh	Pcs.	7,200

PRESIDENTL PIERCE, Nov. 7.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	Bls.100 Pls.	99.44
Yellow, Chungkiang, etc.	Bls. 45 ,,	46.00
Yellow, S'hai	Bls. 10 ,,	9.90
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	Bls. 65 Pls.	65.13
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	25.61
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 15 ,,	49.90
Tea, Black, Congou, H'kow	,,	35
Bristles	,,	150
Brassware	,,	45
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	148
Egg Albumen, Frozen	,,	512
Egg Yolk, Frozen	,,	204
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	191
Egg Melange, Dried	,,	17
Egg Whole Egg, Frozen	,,	192
Feathers, Duck	,,	83
Feathers, Goose	,,	17
Hair, Human	,,	162
Horsehair	,,	225
Oil, Wood	,,	9,072
Oil, Groundnut	,,	35
Peas, White	,,	420
Wool Sheep's	,,	657
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	Pcs.	6,500
Skins, Marmot, Untanned	,,	10,000
Skins, Dog, Tanned	,,	380

TSUYAMA MARU, Nov. 13.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Black:		
Congou, Hankow	Pls.	1,549
Other kinds, Kiukiang, etc.	,,	155
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, H'chow	,,	87
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	167
Antimony, Oxide	,,	420
Antimony, Crude	,,	588
Antimony, Regulus	,,	4,116
Cotton, Raw	Bls.200 ,,	768
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	162
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	196
Nutgalls	,,	147
Hides, Buffalo	,,	599
Seed, Sesamum	,,	2,100

KOREA MARU, November 15.
(Agents: Nippon Yusen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	Bls. 15 Pls.	15.02
Silk, Waste, Refuse:		
Shanghai	Bls. 17 ,,	53.14
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	2.57
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	,,	23
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	520
Brassware	,,	15
Egg Albumen, Dried	,,	168
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	22
Straw Braid	,,	20
Eggs, Fresh	Mille	25

JAPANESE PRINCE, Nov. 16.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
To Davao.

Antimony, Regulus	Pls.	840
Beans, Yellow	,,	280
Lard, Pig	,,	42
Nankeens	,,	4
Tungsten, Ore	,,	168
To U. S. of America.		
Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	Pls.	78
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	94

Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market Firm — December 11. — Business Done 3,647,480 Shares

1929 High	1929 Low	STOCKS	Monday Dec. 9	Tuesday Dec. 10
354¼	198	Allied Chemical & Dye	275	278⅞
110	24⅜	Allied Power & Light	42	42
184½	86	American Can	118	122¼
114⅝	64	American Rolling Mill	90	91
138	62⅞	American Smelting	75	77
310¼	197¼	American Tel. & Tel.	228½	231¼
235	100	American Tobacco "B"	212¾	208
199	51¾	American Waterworks	98	99½
140	70½	Anaconda Copper	81	83⅜
77⅞	30	Atlantic Refining	42⅜	41⅞
146⅛	105	Baltimore & Ohio	118	119⅛
140¾	79¼	Bethlehem Steel	96¾	98⅛
61⅞	25	Calumet & Hecla	33½	33
265⅞	190¼	Canadian Pacific Railway	197¾	197⅝
92	42⅛	Chesapeake Corporation	62	63
108½	75	Chicago Northwestern	87¼	87½
135	27	Chrysler	36	36⅞
68⅛	20	Cities Service, Common	30¼	31⅞
140	53½	Columbia Gas & Electric	Unq	79
88¼	17¾	Columbia Gramaphone	33½	32⅞
63	33½	Commercial Solvents	33½	35⅞
183¼	80½	Consolidated Gas of N. Y.	101½	102⅜
47⅛	18	Continental Oil	27	26½
122⅞	75⅞	Corn Products	97⅝	98
82¼	21⅝	Coty, Inc.	29⅞	30
30⅛	7⅞	Curtiss Wright, Common	9⅛	8¾
69⅛	21¼	Davison Chemical	32½	33
20½	7	Dry Docks	12	11½
231	80	DuPont de Nemours	119¼	122½
264¾	153	Eastman Kodak	188	187½
189	50	Electric Bond & Share	97¼	90¼
93½	42¼	Erie Railway	62⅞	63⅛
403	173	General Electric	243⅛	251½
81¾	35	General Food	51⅜	51
91¾	33½	General Motors	42¼	43½
126½	70	General Railway Signal	92¼	92¾
82	31½	Gold Dust	43⅝	43¾
105¾	42	Goodrich Rubber	49⅜	49¾
154½	60	Goodyear Tire & Rubber	74	73
102⅞	43	Granby Consolidated	58	57¼
122¼	86½	Great Northern Certificate	98⅞	98¼
82⅜	28½	Haygart	40¼	40¾
102¾	50	International Cement	58½	58
103½	8	International Combustion Eng.	13¼	12¾
142	65⅞	International Harvester	85	84¼
72¾	26	International Nickel (Com)	31⅝	31⅞
68⅜	40	International Printers Ink	50	Unq
14¾	4¼	International Products (Com)	5⅝	5⅝
149¼	53½	International Tel. & Tel.	79¼	81¾
242¾	93½	Johns Manville	134	137
104⅞	50½	Kennecott Copper	61	62½
157¼	83	Lambert Co.	104	101¼
102¼	67½	Lehigh Valley	78½	78¼
105¾	81⅛	Liggett & Myers. "B"	98½	97½
24	12	Madison Square Garden	13¼	14
101⅜	46	Missouri Pacific (Com)	85	85
156⅞	49⅞	Montgomery Ward	62⅞	63⅞
62⅞	25	Nevada Consolidated Copper	32½	33
256½	160	New York Central	179½	180½
118⅞	75⅛	Northern Pacific Railway	94¾	93½
146½	56⅛	Pacific Lighting	76¼	76½
32½	13½	Packard Motor Car	16⅛	16¼
75	35	Paramount Famous Lasky	52½	54
110	72½	Pennsylvania Railroad	82⅞	82½
30	14	Pennroad Corporation	14	14⅝
47	26½	Phillips Petroleum	Unq	39
137¾	63¾	Public Service of New Jersey	81⅝	81½
114¾	26	Radio Corporation	42	47⅞
58½	32	Raybestos	36½	36½
147¾	101½	Reading Railway	128	127
66	41½	Reynolds Tobacco, "B"	51⅞	50⅞
143½	97	Rock Island Railway	Unq	120¾
181	81⅜	Sears Roebuck	105⅛	104
31¾	19	Shell Union	24¼	27
188	60	Simmons Co.	103	106¾
93¼	47	Southern California Edison	58⅝	58¼
157½	106	Southern Pacific Railway	123¾	123¾
245¼	73½	Standard Gas & Electric	129	128¼
83	43	Standard Oil of New Jersey	68¼	67¾
48⅛	32	Standard Oil of New York	35⅝	35⅜
71⅞	50½	Texas Corporation	59	57⅞
85¼	42⅞	Texas Gulf Sulphur	58½	58⅜
132⅝	61¼	Timken Roller Bearing	77⅛	78⅝
67⅜	20¼	Trans-America	46⅛	46⅜
140	60¼	Union Carbide & Carbon	84	84
297⅝	200	Union Pacific Railway	223¼	226¼
162	31⅛	United Aircraft & Transport	49⅞	52½
61⅞	15	U. S. Leather "A"	17½	17½
119½	52⅞	U. S. Realty & Improvement	68	67
261¾	151½	United States Steel	180	181½
116½	40	Vanadium	57¼	68⅝
292⅝	100	Westinghouse E. & M. (Com)	151½	155¼
		Call Money	4½%	4½%

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Time		Station	Time		
Arr.	Dep.		Arr.	Dep.	
18.35		Peiping		7.00	Mon. and/or Fri.
13.59	14.14	Paotingfu	12.01	12.16	,,
9.33	10.13	Shihkiachwang	16.10	16.50	,,
5.05	5.40	Shuntehfu	20.40	21.11	,,
	7.41	Chengchow	8.00		Tues. and/or Sat.
17.11		Chengchow		8.20	,,
14.44	15.15	Kaifeng	10.04	10.34	,,
	6.11	Hsuchowfu	22.25		,,
5.41		Hsuchowfu		22.40	,,
23.29	23.59	Pengpu	4.13	4.43	Wed. and/or Sun.
	17.30	Pukow	10.49		,,

PASSENGER FARE TABLE

		Peiping	Paotingfu	Shihkiachwang	Shuntehfu	Chengchow	Kaifeng	Hsuchowfu	Pengpu	Pukow
Paotingfu	1	8.80								
	2	5.70								
	3	4.15								
Shihkiachwang	1	16.20	8.00							
	2	10.50	5.15							
	3	7.65	3.75							
Shuntehfu	1	22.55	14.55	7.15						
	2	14.65	9.40	4.60						
	3	10.75	6.85	3.30						
Chengchow	1	40.05	31.85	24.65	18.10					
	2	26.00	20.65	15.95	11.65					
	3	19.00	15.10	11.65	8.50					
Kaifeng	1	43.80	35.60	27.80	21.25	3.75				
	2	28.40	23.05	18.05	13.75	2.40				
	3	20.20	16.30	12.70	9.55	1.20				
Hsuchowfu	1	58.95	50.15	42.95	36.40	18.90	15.20			
	2	38.20	32.55	27.85	23.55	12.20	9.85			
	3	25.10	21.05	17.60	14.45	6.10	4.95			
Pengpu	1	69.10	60.30	53.10	46.55	29.05	25.35	10.15		
	2	44.57	39.10	34.40	30.10	18.75	16.40	6.55		
	3	28.40	24.35	20.90	17.75	9.40	8.25	——		
Pukow	1	79.25	71.05	63.25	56.70	39.20	36.10	20.90	10.80	
	2	51.45	46.10	41.10	36.80	25.45	23.40	13.55	7.00	
	3	31.75	27.85	24.25	21.10	12.75	11.75	——	——	

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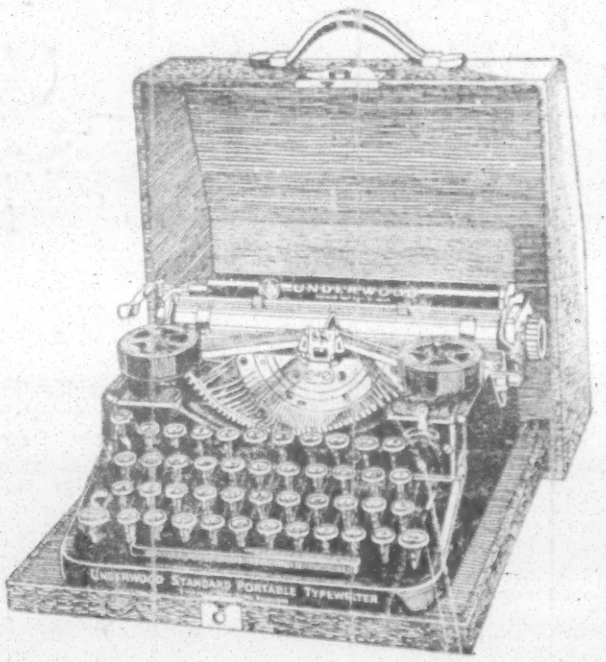

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